

THE GRAIN GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1913
Publications Branch

TO A NINE-INCH GUN

(This powerful poem came to the New York World office on a crumpled piece of soiled paper. It was signed "P. F. McCARTHY," and the author's address was given as

"FOURTH BENCH, CITY HALL PARK."

WHETHER YOUR SHELL HITS THE TARGET OR NOT,
YOUR COST IS FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS A SHOT.
YOU THING OF NOISE AND FLAME AND POWER,
WE FEED YOU A HUNDRED BARRELS OF FLOUR
EACH TIME YOU ROAR. YOUR FLAME IS FED
WITH TWENTY THOUSAND LOAVES OF BREAD.
SILENCE! A MILLION HUNGRY MEN
SEEK BREAD TO FILL THEIR MOUTHS AGAIN.

FEBRUARY 5, 1913

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GRANITE Harvester Oil

A heavy, short-cut oil for farm machinery

Clings to the bearings and insures the least possible friction and wear. Moisture and changes of temperature do not affect it. The choice of the most successful farmers.

STANDARD Gas Engine Oil

Used and recommended by the leading engine builders all over the country. Keeps its body at high temperatures. Equally good for external bearings.

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THE PRIZE LIST contains 130 Sections and 500 Prizes for HORSES, BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE and JUDGING. There is also the Provincial Poultry Show. Entries close Feb. 22. Single Fare on all railways.

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Under the Auspices of The Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association
Will be held in conjunction with the Winter Fair on March 14. Males and a few females of all the leading breeds will be offered. Contributions solicited. For Information, Rules, etc., apply to

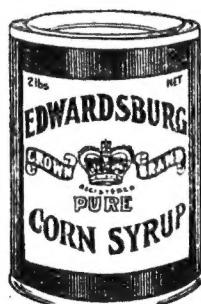
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

February 5, 1913

Lend Variety to the Daily Menu

And add to the enjoyment of home cooking by using



Crown Brand Corn Syrup

The purest and most delicious table syrup obtainable.

Crown Brand—clear as strained honey—gives a delightful flavor to dumplings, puddings, pastry, etc., and is especially desirable for serving with Buckwheat and Griddle Cakes, Cookies and Biscuits.

It is a most nourishing food—splendid for children, because it is so easily digested.

NEXT TIME TRY CROWN BRAND.

Your grocer has it

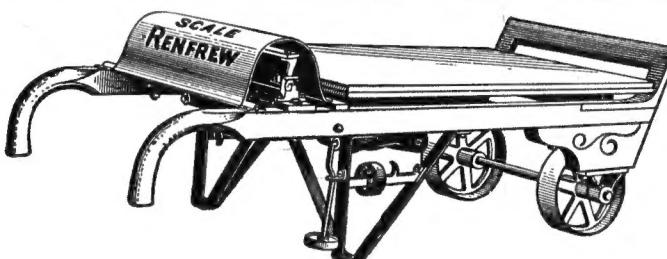
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- ¶ "Renfrew" accuracy is guaranteed by the Canadian Government—which means protection against loss through underweighing.
- ¶ The Renfrew weighs anything from one pound to 2000 pounds,—and you can wheel it anywhere to what you want to weigh.
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"The Profit in the Last Ounce." It tells interestingly about the business side of farming,—and how money is saved with a Renfrew Handy Two-Wheel Truck Scale.

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Our Ottawa Letter

Bank Act Discussion Brings Severe Criticism of Big Interests from Both Sides of House

(By The Guide Special Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—After an adjournment of exactly two weeks the debate on the government's naval proposals was resumed this afternoon in the Commons. The resumption of the talk does not mean that there has been any material change in the situation as compared with a week ago. It does mean, however, that if the matter is pressed the opposition will have to decide within the next two or three weeks at any rate what course it proposes to pursue.

The most important event of the week has been the second reading of Hon. W. T. White's bill to amend the Bank Act and its reference to the Committee on Banking and Commerce, where consideration of its details will be commenced on Wednesday next. Some mention was made last week of the opposition of a group of Western Ontario Conservatives to the bill because it does not provide for government inspection and the somewhat outspoken remarks of Major Sam Sharpe, member for North Ontario, were given. Major Sharpe was, however, the only insurgent who pronounced his opinions of the bill from his place in the House. The others were placated and agreed to reserve their objection, at least until the measure was considered in committee. That a compromise was arrived at was suggested by a speech delivered by Premier Borden, who expressed the view that a system of external audit might be devised which would result in securing auditors of the highest standing and who would be quite independent of any board of directors. This point, which was further emphasized by the minister of finance in closing the debate, suggests that the government may be considering the advisability of naming the auditors rather than have them named by the shareholders, which in most instances would mean the directors of the bank. Both Premier Borden and Mr. White adhered to the view that a complete system of government inspection would not be in the best interests of the banks or the people generally.

Men Who Control Canada

One of the best speeches of the closing day of the debate was made Hon. H. R. Emmerson, who declared that there is "lurking in every section and paragraph of the bill the atmosphere of ménance." In the United States he said the great corporate interests are practically under the control of ten men. In Canada we have practically the same condition, because twenty-three men control all the great financial institutions of the country. They do not own all the stock, but are the directing forces on the boards of directors. Some one had made the calculation that the directors who are common to the 121 leading Canadian corporations can be shifted down to 48, all residents in Canada, with the single exception of Lord Strathcona. Of these 121 corporations, 8 are operating outside of Canada. The same inquirer found that at the bottom of the whole economic structure in Canada were 23 capitalistic directors who are members of 90 out of the total 121 corporations. In other words, these 23 men are the directive forces in practically all of Canada's economic life. Out of the 23, 9 reside in Toronto, the good; 13 in Montreal, the bad; and 1 in England. "I am free to say," remarked Mr. Emmerson, "that in the struggle which is going on between the corporate interests and the people of this country, I am on the side of the underdog! and I recognize that the people of Canada constitute the underdog in this struggle. I recognize, also, that one

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEO. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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Number 6

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick-schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

of the vital, potent forces in that struggle is the banking interest of Canada."

George Kyte, of Richmond, Nova Scotia, made an interesting contribution to the debate when he informed the House that ten banks, which fifteen years ago did business in Nova Scotia, are now reduced to two owing to the tendency to merge. As the result of these combinations the rate of discount had been increased and banks were entering up their interest half yearly instead of quarterly as before.

Practically all of the opposition members from the West spoke. They emphasized particularly the high rate of interest which the banks are charging. Mr. Martin, of Regina, with several others declared that as high as twelve per cent. is being collected in Saskatchewan and Alberta. They informed the minister that if something was not done to make money cheaper for development purposes the West would suffer a serious injury.

Mr. White seemed to be impressed with the statements for in his summing up at the conclusion of the discussion he said he had never heard that the banks were charging as high as twelve per cent. If it were true, it appeared to him to be a case of extortion. He gave the promise that this and all other matters would receive consideration when the bill was before the Banking and Commerce committee.

PELLATT'S HORSE PALACE

Toronto, Jan. 31.—For about \$50,000 less than it cost him to build, Sir Henry M. Pellatt has sold his residence in Sherbourne Street to a New York capitalist, whose name is not divulged. The price received was said to be approximately \$75,000. To buy the property and build the house and stable cost \$125,000. Every brick was imported, each cost fifteen cents. The interior woodwork and many of the decorative effects were imported from various parts of Europe.

Sir Henry is building a new residence on "Wells Hill," the highest piece of ground in Toronto. The stables are said to be unapproached in this country, and to have few equals in the old world. The horses' stalls rather resemble drawing rooms. Among the features of the house, of which the masonry work is now well on towards completion, are the extraordinary thickness of the walls and the unusual space—four feet—between the ceiling of one room and the floor of the room above.

An organ to cost \$30,000 will be installed in the house and almost every room will be ornamented by an ancient fireplace. A collection of these made in Europe completely fills a large room and is guarded day and night. Estimates of its probable cost greatly vary. It has been variously stated that the stables cost \$250,000.

LABOR AGAINST THE NAVY

Winnipeg, Feb. 3.—"No Navy for Canada" was the subject of a spirited address in the Elite theatre last night by R. A. Rigg, permanent secretary of the Trades and Labor Council. The Canadian workmen, declared the speaker, were unalterably opposed to plunging the Dominion into the vortex of militarism and war preparation as these are known in Europe. The Dominion Trades and Labor Council had pronounced itself utterly against either the Conservative or the Liberal naval programs. The British Columbia Trades and Labor Council at their gathering a few days ago had come out just as definitely. There was no ground for the German menace, continued Mr. Rigg, quoting from Hon. Winston Churchill's recent speech that the British navy was not only maintaining its strength, but was even increasing its lead over its competitors.

BOVRIL



BOVRIL promotes the growth of flesh and muscle. It imparts strength and stamina to the whole system.

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OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

The undermentioned Company has for sale, as well as to rent, this Spring, some most desirable farms which they have under their care as Executives and Administrators, some with excellent buildings, large cultivation and other improvements, which it would be in the interests of one starting out in this new country, to rent and subsequently purchase. A good opportunity for each one who answers this advertisement.

For full particulars apply to—

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

346 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

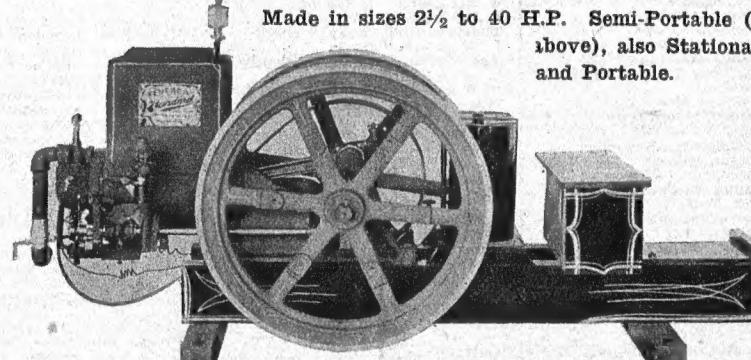
FARM LISTS GIVEN ON APPLICATION

Not One, Nor Two, But FIVE Years' Guarantee Goes With This Engine!

When you buy a gasoline engine, get the latest type made, with a five-year guarantee to back it. The RENFREW STANDARD is the result of 21 years' experience in engine building, and in advance of anything yet produced. We could not sell an engine on a five years' guarantee unless all materials were first-class, workmanship highly skilled, and the performance of the engine perfect in every respect. The

Renfrew Standard

Made in sizes 2½ to 40 H.P. Semi-Portable (as above), also Stationary and Portable.



(IT STARTS WITHOUT CRANKING)

Is a perfectly balanced, durable, economical engine for farm work. It starts readily in cold weather, WITHOUT CRANKING, thus doing away with the most troublesome, laborious and dangerous feature of ordinary farm engines. The Carburetor is of simple design and positively ensures the correct mixture to obtain best results. The perfect balance of the RENFREW STANDARD is a great factor in its long life, as all racking vibration is done away with. The Governor is automatic, permitting of closest regulation, and enabling you to change speed by simply turning a convenient thumb-screw, without stopping the engine. The RENFREW STANDARD Engine is made and guaranteed by the same firm that makes the famous STANDARD Separator. Send us your name and address for a copy of our Engine Bulletin, which deals fully with every point of superiority in RENFREW STANDARD Engines. Write us today!

THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO., Limited, Enderton Blk., Winnipeg

The Whole Truth About Gopher Poison

There are three most common ways of killing gophers. Here is the truth about each method. It will pay you to know these facts. Read them now.



ANTON MICKELSON
The Man
Who Makes
Kill-Em-Quick

Anton Mickelson is a gopher poison expert. For ten years he was a practical druggist.

Farmers came in and asked for a good gopher poison. Some bought Strychnine. Many complained about Strychnine.

There was so much dissatisfaction and so many gophers that Mickelson started an investigation.

He knew much about poisons. He found out much about gophers.

With his knowledge of medicine and his knowledge of gophers, he experimented.

Finally he got the right combination.

Now you can get Kill-Em-Quick backed by a legal guarantee to refund your money if it fails to kill gophers on your farm.

HERE is what a gopher poison must be, if it is to be classed as a success.

First of all, it must have an attractive odor so gophers will be drawn to it—and so they will prefer it to the tender shoots of grain.

Second, it must have a pleasing taste so it will be eaten greedily.

Third, the poison must be deadly, because a sick gopher gets well.

For many years I was a druggist. Farmers came in for a gopher poison. I had none I could guarantee. So I set about to prepare a poison that I could guarantee. I made a ten year study of gophers—their haunts, habits, peculiarities.

But let me tell you first a few things I have learned about

Strychnine

It takes a great quantity of water to dissolve or "cut" a small amount of strychnine.

Then, of course, lots of grain must be used to soak up the water.

You can easily understand that the amount of poison in each grain is very small—hardly enough to kill a grasshopper.

So it is necessary that a gopher

eat a great number of grains or kernels in order that the strychnine may take effect.

And that's where the "rub" comes. You see, strychnine is very, very bitter to the taste.

A gopher may eat one or two or three poisoned grains—and stop just as you would stop eating anything that didn't taste good.

And one, or two or three grains will only give the gopher a pain—that's all. As soon as the pain is over out comes Mr. Gopher with a bigger appetite than ever—and away go your profits.

Even if you could buy strychnine for 12¢ an ounce, it would still cost you more than Kill-Em-Quick.

"Poisoned" Grain

I have heard many reports on gopher poisons. I was most interested and amused by the reports on so-called "poisoned" grain.

One farmer told me "it fattened the gophers up so they looked like rabbits." And so on. I didn't meet a single farmer who endorsed it. They tried it. They know it is a failure. This year they are all going to use Kill-Em-Quick.

Kill-Em-Quick

It has a very peculiar odor that attracts gophers. It has a very pleasant taste, so the gophers eat it.

And it is so deadly that a single poisoned kernel is enough to kill a gopher "deader than a door nail." Kill-Em-Quick is guaranteed to kill gophers for less than 1¢ per acre. Here are the figures which show that no other gopher poison compares with Kill-Em-Quick in

Low Price

or efficiency. Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick contains 154 deadly doses to the ounce. A \$1.25 package contains 26 ounces or over 4,000 deadly doses. 4,000 gophers will eat, destroy and store away about \$400.00 worth of grain. Every pair raises from 20 to 30 young ones every year. Think of it! A box of Kill-Em-Quick selling for \$1.25 is guaranteed to kill 4,000 gophers, saving \$400.00 in grain.

Easy to Use

Kill Em-Quick is as near ready prepared as a good Gopher poison

can be. Mix it with your own clean grain—no noxious weeds. Soak grain in water over night. Early in the morning drain water off and mix thoroughly with Kill-Em-Quick—then spread the mixture in your fields early in the morning, when all the gophers are looking for breakfast. For instant use, soak grain in hot water for ten minutes, drain water off and mix with Kill-Em-Quick.

Insist on Kill-Em-Quick

It is absolutely guaranteed to give satisfaction or money will be refunded. See your druggist—be sure to get Kill-Em-Quick—sold only in boxes—never in bulk. Read offer below—and clip coupon now.



This coupon, and two coupons from packages of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick, entitle you to one Leather Coin Purse free. Send no money—just this coupon and two coupons from Kill-Em-Quick packages.



MICKELSON-SHAPIRO CO.
Dept. K Winnipeg, Man.

A Three Cornered Leather Coin Purse FREE

Made of real leather—most attractive coin purse you ever saw. In every package of Kill-Em-Quick you will find a coupon. Save two coupons and send with the one in this advertisement. Send the three coupons to us and we'll mail you free, postpaid, the handy, leather coin purse. Get two boxes of Kill-Em-Quick at once, clip the coupon in this "ad" and send us all three.

MICKELSON-SHAPIRO COMPANY
Dept. K, Winnipeg, Man.

**Some of the Druggists Who Sell,
Recommend and Guarantee Kill-Em-Quick**

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J. S. Donaldson, Arcola
F. Woodhull & Co., Arquith
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A. E. Dewar, Balcarres
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H. O. Langford, Biggar
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J. A. Monkman, Loreburn
Lumsden Drug & Bk. Co., Lumsden
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Luseland Pharmacy, Luseland
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John Carter, Semans
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O. S. Mitchell, Viceroy
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Welwyn Drug Co., Welwyn
H. S. Elwin & Co., Weyburn
O. S. Mitchell, Weyburn
J. R. Bird & Co., Whitewood
Lyle L. Richardson, Wilcox
F. A. Sitter, Wilkie
E. S. Cody, Wolseley
S. J. Johannesson, Wynyard
Wynyard Pharmacy, Wynyard
W. C. Sweet, Yellow Grass
A. J. Logan, Yorkton
H. W. Paddell, Young
Charles Hudson, Zealandia

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G. J. Anderson, Blackie
H. G. Bigelow, Blairmore
Samuel Perrin, Bowden
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G. B. Mills, Bow Island
P. W. McNab, Brooks
The Calgary Drug Co., Calgary
James Findlay Drug Co., Calgary
McClure & McGill, Calgary
MacFarlane & White, Calgary
Wendell MacLean, Calgary
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I. Z. Hills, Camrose
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Cardston Drug & Bk. Co., Cardston
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Castor Drug Co., Castor
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Tom H. Saul, Chauvin
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J. C. Calder, Coronation
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J. R. McLeod, Ferintosh
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A. R. Yates, Gleichen
O. L. Reinecke, Grauman
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Alta. Drug & Bk. Co., High River
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F. W. Ham, Langdon
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J. D. Higinbotham & Co., Lethbridge
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Nanton Drug Co., Nanton
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Olds Drug Co., Olds
D. L. McCrea, Pincher Creek
Mitchell Drug Co., Pincher Creek
Provost Drug Store, Provost
W. O. York, Provost
McDuffee Bros., Raymond
Gaetz-Cornett Drug & Bk. Co., Ltd.,
Red Deer
Parker Drug & Stat'y Co.,
Red Deer
J. L. McPherson, Ryley
H. L. Hunt, St. Albert
A. Purvis, Sedgewick
D. T. Crawford, Seven Persons
Ivan Dixon, Stavely
Dunlap Drug Co., Stettler
Palace Pharmacy, Ltd., Stettler
Stirling Pharmacy, Stirling
Frank Cowles, Strathcona
W. E. R. Lambert, Strathmore
A. W. Miller, Strathmore
Strome Pharmacy, Strome
Alberta Drug & Stat'y Co., Taber
Marshall Bros., Taber
C. E. Jamieson, Toffield
Red Cross Pharmacy, Vegreville

V. & V. Drug & Bk. Co., Vegreville
E. J. Kibblewhite, Vermillion
Fred C. Long, Vermillion
Viking Drug Co., Viking
D. C. Jones, Vulcan
Red Cross Pharmacy Co.,
Wainwright
R. A. Snyder, Wainwright
S. Cope, Warner
H. L. Higgs, Wetaskiwin
H. K. Oatway, Wetaskiwin

MANITOBA

W. S. Walker, Alexander
I. M. Cleghorn, Baldur
A. G. Lanigan, Binscarth
The Birtle Drug Co., Birtle
L. J. Carter, Boissevain
Central Drug Hall, Boissevain
D. E. Clement, Brandon
Spearin & Co., Carberry
D. R. Black, Cartwright
F. H. Fraser, Crandall
V. Allen, Darlingford
Malcolm's Drug Store, Dauphin
Cowals & Hays, Deloraine
C. F. Hasselfeld, Deloraine
John Mooney, Elkhorn
G. N. Maynes, Foxwarren
J. T. Green, Gilbert Plains
N. B. Henry, Glenboro
G. D. Shortreed, Grand View
B. R. McNaught, Hamiota
E. W. Bailey, Hartney
F. Woodhull & Co., Hartney
F. E. Campbell, Holland
P. D. Evans, Killarney
C. C. Parker, Manitou
Mather Drug Co., Mather
J. W. Hewitt, Melita
M. Westaway, Miami
R. K. Chalmers, Minnedosa
R. T. Butchart, Minnedosa
The Minnedosa Pharmacy,
Minnedosa
The Bruce & Hamlyn Co., Morden
J. W. Collins & Co., Morden
R. C. T. Collins, Morris
W. M. Hamilton, Neepawa
R. Kippen, Newdale
S. J. Kirk, Oak River
Pilot Mound Pharmacy, Pilot Mound
R. T. Hoskins, Rapid City
Reston Drug Co., Reston
Argue & Co., Roland
William Ledingham, Russell
W. E. Arens, Shoal Lake
D. M. Young (M.D.), Sinclair
J. S. Burnett, Somerset
Morton Drug Co., Souris
Sherrin & Co., Souris
L. W. Bringham, Star City
H. A. Patterson, Strathclair
R. L. Davidson, Swan Lake
H. H. Agnew & Co., Swan River
Geo. Graham, Treherne
S. J. Hall, Virden
Higginbotham & Son, Virden
W. E. Shields, Waskada

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 5th, 1913

OUR MONEY TRUST

It is most refreshing to see some of the Members of Parliament, from both parties, showing up the weaknesses of the Banking Act, and the methods which the bankers employ to plunder the public. In Washington a congressional committee has just been investigating the Money Trust of that country and finds it a very real menace to the welfare of the country. Through inter-locking directorates a few men in New York are able to control practically all the financial institutions of the States. The banking system of the United States prohibits branches and permits the organization of banks with a capital of from \$10,000 upwards. Our banking system demands a capital of \$500,000 before a bank can be organized, which in itself prepares the way for a monopoly. Further we have only 26 chartered banks in Canada and they are all controlled by the Bankers' Association, which is a powerful combine. We do not claim that the American system is the best but we do claim that the Canadian system needs remodelling if the people of Canada are not to be left absolutely helpless in the hands of a few Money Magnates. The capitalization demanded for a Canadian Bank is far too high, and puts it beyond the reach of any but the very wealthy. The issuing of notes being of such vital importance to every citizen of the country is something that should be kept in the hands of the government. Today the government issues all notes up to five dollars, and there seems no good reason why all paper money should not be issued by the government. But so long as note issuing powers are left to the banking monopoly they should pay for the franchise by returning their surplus profits over ten per cent. to the public treasury. At the present time the Banking Combine is able to discourage new industries by curtailing credit, and there is no doubt that this is frequently done when it is known that most of our big bankers are directors in combines and mergers that are fleecing the public under the protective tariff. If our banking system and its operation could be probed to the bottom there would be little time lost in discovering remedies. But up to the present the Bankers seem to be able to get whatever they want from whatever government is in power.

THE ALBERTA CONVENTION

The convention of United Farmers in Calgary, a report of the proceedings of which appears in this issue, marked a great forward step in the improvement of conditions under which our Western farmers are laboring. In point of numbers, in the character of the business and in the spirit which was prevalent this convention was the best ever held by the farmers of Alberta. Their ranks have been steadily increased until they now number 14,000, which while not constituting an actual majority of the farmers of the province can be said to represent the opinion of the rural community better than any other organization. So far as we are aware the United Farmers of Alberta is the first farmers' organization in Canada to declare for absolute free trade and the raising of all revenues by a direct tax upon land values. They have enough of the tariff and have come to the realization that it will be useless to attempt to improve it in any other way than by its abolition. They have had a practical application of the taxation of land values in their province and want to have the principle extended, as they see in it an equitable method of raising

revenues without putting an unfair burden upon anyone. The scheme framed up by the protectionists to tax the British workman for the benefit of the Canadian farmer was repudiated with short shift. The western farmer is not looking for special privileges in any form but only to have the Big Interests get off his back and give him a fair field and no favors. There was no difference of opinion among the delegates as to the need of Direct Legislation and the United Farmers will watch with a great deal of interest for the bill which the government is to introduce into the Legislature on this subject in the course of the next few weeks. The Alberta farmers lined up with the Manitoba and Ontario farmers in declaring against any naval expenditure and demanding that the government put the two naval policies to an actual referendum. The farmers on the prairies are as patriotic as any citizens of Canada but they are not to be led into any foolish expenditure for a navy without at least a protest. Considerable attention was given to the subject of co-operation in buying and selling. The co-operative spirit is spreading very rapidly in Alberta and if there were any co-operative legislation upon the statute books it would be followed by the incorporation of a considerable number of co-operative societies in a short time. Premier Borden has promised co-operative legislation for the benefit of the farmers, but so far has made no move towards this end.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE

The farmers of Manitoba have a vital interest in the work of the Agricultural College in Winnipeg, and will therefore not view with favor the attempt being made to curtail the Agricultural College grounds for the location of the University. The 572 acres devoted to the Agricultural College is not by any means too large an area of land for this purpose. The Agricultural College Board has entered a protest against the location of the University on the College grounds. They do not believe that such close relations with the University authorities will be to the ultimate benefit of the Agricultural College. The atmosphere surrounding the Agricultural College should be distinctly sympathetic to rural life and conditions, and its aim should be to educate its students back to the land where they may use their training to raise the general standard of rural life. There are many advocates for close relationship between the Agricultural College and the University, but those most deeply interested in an agricultural education prefer to see those two institutions separate and distinct. The University authorities in Manitoba do not generally possess the degree of sympathy with rural life that is desirable in an agricultural college, but as both institutions depend upon public support, it is altogether likely, if they are located near each other that the University influence will be more powerful than that of the Agricultural College.

From the University standpoint, also, the proposal to place it on the Agricultural College grounds is a mistake. The University was already in possession of 160 acres of land worth \$800,000, donated as a free site in the middle of Tuxedo Park, only four and one-half miles from the centre of the city. The new scheme compels the University to give up this valuable property and allow it to go back to its original owners. By locating on the Agricultural College grounds the University will have in reality only about 90 acres of land, part of which is very low and which is located seven and one-

half miles from the city. Of course, the location of the University near the Agricultural College will be a good thing for the land speculators, but it is about time that more attention was paid to public interest. The University and the Agricultural College have been trotted around and located in various places for the benefit of land speculators. It is hoped that before long the University may develop in the shape of bricks and mortar so that it cannot be moved so easily every time one of the "big guns" feels like boosting his real estate.

TAXING THE SPECULATOR

At the last session of the Saskatchewan Legislature an amendment was made to the Rural Municipalities Act by which each rural municipal council will levy a surtax of \$10 per quarter section on the following lands, beginning in 1914:

"1. The land of any owner or occupant not exceeding 320 acres which has less than one-quarter of its area under cultivation unless such owner or occupant is an actual resident upon the said land;

"2. The land of any owner or occupant exceeding 320 acres but not greater than 640 acres which has less than one-quarter of its area under cultivation;

"3. The land of any owner or occupant exceeding 640 acres but not greater than 1,280 acres which has less than one-half of its area under cultivation;

"4. The land of any owner or occupant exceeding 1,280 acres but not greater than 1,920 acres, which has less than one-half of its area under cultivation;

"5. The land of any owner or occupant exceeding 1,920 acres.

The aim of this bill is to tax the non-resident land speculator and also to tax the owners of large estates. There is no doubt that the wild wave of land speculation in this country must cease before we can approach a permanency in rural development. The land in this country was intended for the use of mankind in the production of food. It was never intended to be used as a lever by which one man might hold it idle and pry a fortune out of the pockets of those who work. This "surtax" is a light one and will not touch any bona fide farmer who is actually using his land. Those who hold over 1,920 acres certainly should pay more for their privilege, for they will only develop the curse of tenant farming. Large estates are growing up in this country and it is time they were curbed. The Saskatchewan government has made a good move towards keeping the land for the people. Of course, when the taxation of land values is developed to its full extent there will be no need of the "surtax," but that will not be until the iniquitous customs tariff is abolished and all taxes are raised by direct taxes upon the value of the land. No doubt some of the big landlords in Saskatchewan will protest against paying \$10 per quarter upon the land which they are holding and which is increasing in value at the rate of \$200 to \$300 per quarter annually. But they are not of any particular value to the country and should pay even a larger share of their "unearned increment" into the public treasury.

Don't forget that we want every local association to prepare a specially good report of all their co-operative work for the past year and send it to us before February 24 to publish in our Annual Co-operative number. If any association has learned something new about the value of co-operation put it in the report where all our readers may get the benefit of it. No matter if you have already had a short report published in your provincial section in The Guide, fix up a complete report and send it in before February 24.

THE GRANT FOR AGRICULTURE

Congratulations are being very generally accorded Hon. Martin Burrell upon his announcement in Parliament that \$10,000,000 would be set aside for agriculture during the next ten years. The Guide heartily joins in giving the minister full credit for this recognition of the paramount importance of the farming industry. The money will be spent in deepening and extending the knowledge of scientific agriculture. Knowledge is power in farming as in other lines of work and no investment yields better returns than time and money spent in applying the facts of science to actual farming. The purpose of these Dominion grants to the provincial governments will be to increase the usefulness and efficiency of agricultural, dairying and horticultural schools, to bring short courses in agriculture within reach of a larger class, to teach agriculture in the public schools, to emphasize domestic science, and to provide for demonstration trains.

Nevertheless we must point out that the proposal of the Dominion Government falls very far short of doing full justice to the farmers of the West. In the three Prairie Provinces \$152,121.29 will be spent during 1913, and from 1917 until 1923 the expenditure will amount to \$225,538.32. This does not sound so tremendous when compared with a revenue of \$124,577,556 for nine months, and with the probable revenue for 1913 exceeding \$160,000,000. Educating the farmers is very praiseworthy, but there is one point on which the farmers need no education, and that is the loss they are suffering every season through being prevented from access to wider and more profitable markets. While our tariff laws withhold this natural and fundamental right, no \$150,000 grant will blind the eyes of the Western farmers to the millions of dollars they are losing every year. So long as our Triple Alliance of banks, railways and manufacturers are allowed to bleed the Western farmers, technical improvements and scientific training in tilling the soil will only increase the dividends of the plutoerats, for our present machinery of finance, transportation and commerce can skim off to a mathematical nicety any profits which should remain in the hands of the producer. Give us education by all means, but first and foremost free the Grain Growers from the fetters forged by an unjust tariff, an unrestrained bankers' trust and a virtual railway monopoly.

GERMANY'S REPLY

A serious responsibility rests on those public men in both the political parties for their evident determination to push Canada, after a full century of peace, into the seething whirlpool of European militarism. If a spectacular contribution from Canada would have the desired effect of leading Britain's rivals to give up the effort to reduce her naval superiority, we could and should willingly give any amount within reason or within the limits of the Dominion's ability. But, unfortunately, Canada's decision to enter the class of warrior nations will have no such effect. A startling illustration of the disturbing effect of Canada's proposed offer has occurred within the past few days. As a direct answer to the Dominion's gift, according to despatches from Berlin, the German government has decided to include a supplementary clause in the military estimates asking for \$5,000,000 to provide for an increase in the number of German airships. What this means may be more apparent when one considers the deadly efficiency of the latest military aeroplanes and balloons now being constructed. One type of aeroplane, equipped with 160 horse-power motors, travels at the rate of forty-two miles an hour and can lift 6,600 pounds besides its own weight. Besides her fleet of airships engaged in regular passenger service, Germany

has twenty-six great dirigible machines ranging from one hundred to seven hundred feet in length. At the present time the German people are raising by public subscription a fund to present to the Emperor a whole fleet of war aeroplanes. This popular fund has already reached \$1,750,000. Iron-clad airships are now an actuality, the German army being supported by two of these flying "dreadnoughts" on the top of which are mounted quick-firing guns. France has seventy working aeroplanes manned by trained army men. In the present war against Turkey a Greek officer has been dropping bombs on the fortress of Janina from an aeroplane. Even if no further advances are made in aerial engines of destruction, a war among the Great Powers would hinge on air supremacy. With Dreadnoughts already at the mercy of explosives dropped from airships, military experts predict that a few years will see these ten and twelve-million-dollar warships consigned to the scrap-heap. Could a more illogical position be imagined than Canada's, if, after having no ships at all when they were the only defence, we decide to go into Dreadnought-building just when science is transferring the scene of danger and the arena of conflict from land and sea to the upper air? But our action will prove not only foolish and wasteful. To judge from Germany's action, whatever we do will injure the cause of peace and lessen the present superiority of Great Britain. "Let us build three Dreadnoughts," says Canada. "Very well," answers Germany, "we shall build a whole fleet of airships," any one of which could wreck three Dreadnoughts in a day's work. A contribution of \$35,000,000 will have no other effect on Germany but to encourage greater expenditures upon her part. Germany has 65,000,000 people against the combined population of Great Britain and Canada of only 53,000,000.

The difference between ordinary protectionist statements and the statements of protectionists under oath appears to be very marked. When the Democratic tariff reduction committee were examining representatives of the boot and shoe industry to know whether the present duty of 10 and 15 per cent. ad valorem might be reduced without imperilling any legitimate interest, J. Franklin McElwain, of Boston, head of a large shoe manufacturing company, protested that a drop of even 2 per cent. ad valorem duty would abolish the manufacturers' profits, whereas removing the duty entirely "would result in wage reductions and strike a blow at an immense industry." He agreed, however, that the ultimate consumer would gain. When Chairman Underwood reminded the shoe magnate that he was a witness under oath, and again inquired whether putting shoes on the free list would wipe out American competition with foreign shoes, Mr. McElwain, we read, "hesitated and finally said, 'No.'"

"Truth will out"—even from a protected manufacturer, if he is reminded of his oath.

Premier Roblin, in an hour's address in the Legislature last week declared himself "utterly and unalterably" opposed to Direct Legislation, chiefly because it was "Un-British." Sir Rodmond is quite within his rights in opposing this democratic reform if he wants to, but when he declares it to be "Un-British" he insults hundreds of thousands of Canadians who are as good British subjects as he is, and know just as much as he does about the British constitution, British institutions and the British spirit of fair play. Where a politician resorts to the "Un-British" or "patriotic" appeals he is badly off for argument. The British constitution has evolved through centuries of democratic development and is still changing. Does Sir Rodmond contend that we in Canada should follow Britain closely? If so, why

is he not a free trader? Free Trade is a British institution.

The Barons of Privilege are making a great noise over a few western farmers who have saved up enough to visit their old homes in Ontario. Yet they forget that the total crop produced by 1,000 average farmers in the West this year would not begin to pay for Sir Henry Pellat's new house and barn. Even Sir Henry's horse stable would put to shame the residence of any one of our provincial premiers. When these chaps in "Toronto the Good" can keep their horses in \$250,000 stables they might allow us in the West to visit our old homes once in a while. We fully appreciate their feelings that every cent we earn is theirs but we hope they won't begrudge us a little molasses on our bread.

We learn from the country that certain grain companies are inducing farmers to ship to them instead of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, claiming that they are able to get better grades than the farmers' company is able to secure. This is but another subterfuge which is being used to injure the farmers' company. The grading system favors no company nor individual and no person can get special advantage through it. There may be defects in our grading system but it is impartial. Farmers should not be misled by any such falsehoods but should support their own company in every possible way.

The Baron's organ says The Guide is wrong in stating that farmers really pay the cost of advertising the articles they buy. It seems that the manufacturers claim that advertised goods sell more cheaply than others and therefore the farmers do not pay the cost of advertising. Then who on earth does pay it? Of all the ridiculous arguments we have yet heard from our masters this caps the climax. Advertising is a part of the cost of production and the cost can fall nowhere else but on the consumer.

We are receiving a large number of letters for the Mail Bag on the navy question, both for and against a navy. As our readers are aware, we are always glad to give both sides of every important issue. But it will be impossible to publish all these letters owing to lack of space. There are letters on other subjects that must also be published. The only thing for us to do is to select representative letters from both sides and publish these. This, we trust, will explain to those whose letters are not published how it happens, and will save us writing a large number of personal letters of explanation.

In introducing his grant for agricultural purposes Hon. Martin Burrell named as the two problems especially confronting us: "the ever-increasing cost of living, with its heavy burdens and the increase of urban as against rural population." One would think this would suggest even to a protectionist that the tariff has been framed for the express purpose of massing large industrial populations in our cities largely at the expense of the rural producers.

The Winnipeg Telegram makes a very serious error when it quotes Woodrow Wilson as opposed to Direct Legislation. For many years Mr. Wilson was opposed, but after seeing Direct Legislation in actual operation he realized that it was real democracy and during the past year has repeatedly declared himself heartily in favor of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

If, as Lt.-Col. Merritt says, our militia is practically worthless (and a military man should know) could not some better use be found for the \$7,558,284 which it cost the people of Canada last year?

Alberta Farmers' Parliament

Farmers Favor complete Free Trade, Single Tax, Direct Legislation and Co-operation, but are firmly Opposed to both the Borden and Laurier Naval Policies. Convention was Largest and Best ever held in the Province

When President Tregillus called the opening meeting of the Fifth Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta together on Tuesday morning, January 21, 1913, he was greeted with the largest attendance of delegates in the history of the Association, and during the three days of the convention the delegates were constant in their attendance and the result was the most successful convention yet held. At the opening session the Mayor of Calgary was on hand to give the greetings of the city to the delegates, and besides this several members of the Alberta Government were on the platform, and were, throughout the convention, interested spectators in the work of the delegates.

It is estimated that over six hundred delegates were present, and of this number fully four hundred were present when the president called the meeting to order at 10.30 o'clock.

Mayor Sinnott, of Calgary, was first called upon, and welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city. He stated that anything in the power of himself or the citizens of Calgary to advance the organization would be done, as all recognized the important work the organized farmers were doing for the good of the country.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, was pleased to have the pleasure of meeting the delegates. He had been at many of the meetings, and he wanted to say that his department had received many valuable suggestions from the United Farmers of Alberta. He would say that in his opinion it was not a critical organization, but rather a constructive one, and the Government had repeatedly received suggestions that were really constructive and there will be much more legislation on the books of the province as a result of the organization. After dealing with many of the difficulties with which the farmers have to contend, he said that the elevator question was being discussed at the present time, but, so far, the Government had not determined upon a policy. A bill would be introduced by the Government at the forthcoming session of the Legislature and the premier would be pleased to receive suggestions from the men who will be investing their money in and marketing their grain through these houses. Mr. Marshall also explained the work being undertaken on the demonstration farms and dealt with the need for closer attention to the live stock industry.

Hon. Malcolm Mackenzie, provincial treasurer, briefly addressed the convention and remarked that the farmers of this country were not receiving the proper proportion of the value of their products. The middleman, he claimed, received more than he was entitled to. Mr. Mackenzie also took up the matter of the need of legislation governing machinery notes and contracts, and stated that this would be forthcoming at the next session.

Chairman of Convention

The president announced that, according to the constitution, the next order of business would be the election of a chairman of convention, and asked for nominations for that office. Several delegates were placed in nomination but refused the office, and the president, W. J. Tregillus, was unanimously elected to the position.

Telegrams Received

The secretary read telegrams of greetings from J. Bower, honorary president of the Association, who was unavoidably detained in Vancouver, and from D. W. Warner, who was in California on account of ill-health.

By a unanimous vote the secretary received instructions to forward to these gentlemen the regrets of the Convention

at their inability to be present at the convention.

Representative From Miners

On motion of Messrs. Lively and Boisvein, the delegate from the Mine Workers of America, Frank Wheatley, was given a seat in and the privileges of the convention.

Mr. Wheatley briefly acknowledged the courtesies extended to him and, on behalf of the members of his Union, extended greetings to the delegates of the U. F. A.

President's Address

The president's annual address was then read to the convention, and on motion of Mr. Sheppard, seconded by Mr. Campbell, was unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned till 2 p.m.

Fream Honorary Secretary

The convention was called to order by the president at 2.20 p.m., and called upon the secretary to read his annual report. After reading the report, in which the statement was made that it was not his intention to seek re-engagement as secretary-treasurer of the Association, a resolution was presented and adopted that Mr. Fream be appointed honorary secretary of the Association with a seat and voice on the executive.

to the best means of improving the finances of the Association. It was decided to appoint a committee to prepare a report on this question and submit at a later date to the convention, and the president named Messrs. Murphy, Alexander, Sheppard, Carswell and Henderson as the committee. Mr. Sheppard offered \$100 towards the funds of the Association if ten members would make up an equal amount and for a few moments the president and secretary were kept busy receiving subscriptions, the total amount of cash handed in being over \$250, while several pledges were made in behalf of local unions.

The treasurer's report was then adopted as read, and a motion was passed extending the thanks of the Association to those who had so generously contributed towards the funds of the Association during the past year.

Fraternal Greetings

G. F. Chipman, editor of The Guide, addressed the convention and, on behalf of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, conveyed the greetings of that body to the U. F. A.

T. A. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers' Grain company, also addressed the convention.

The amendments to the constitution in accordance with notices of motion

tory of the elevator question and outline the plan which was now proposed, and that Mr. Crerar should explain the method under which the Grain Growers' Grain company was operated. In the course of an address lasting over one hour, Mr. Fream reviewed the situation from all standpoints, and stated that what was necessary was the building up of a combine a little bigger, a little stronger, and a little better organized than the other fellow's before the elevators could be operated on a co-operative basis. It might be that the guaranteeing of the bonds of a company was not the best plan in sight, but something was needed and the only place where the farmers of Alberta could look for assistance was to the Government of Alberta. The Government could either guarantee the bonds or it could advance the necessary money to build the houses, taking a mortgage on the building as security, but it must be understood that there was to be no quid pro quo attached, and that once the assistance was granted and the security given, no further obligation, except that of repaying the loan, should be upon the farmers.

Numerous questions were asked and, in so far as they related to the Grain Growers' Grain company, were answered by Mr. Crerar, who explained the system of issuing stock, the distribution of profits and other plans whereby that company can eventually become the co-operative agency of the West.

Saskatchewan Plan Abandoned

D. Boissevain spoke in favor of the policy as outlined and many members then took part in the debate, among them being Messrs. Miner, Smith, Sorenson, Fraser, Sheppard, Carswell, Henry, Lennox, Henderson, Campbell and Rawlins, and after a debate lasting over three hours the resolution that the convention go on record as being heartily in favor of farmer-owned elevators, run under such a scheme as laid down by the executive and explained by the general secretary, was adopted by an overwhelming vote, and previous to this vote Mr. Nathorst, who was the mover of the resolution in favor of the Saskatchewan plan, withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Henderson then moved and Mr. Sorenson seconded:

That the Board of Directors be instructed to appoint a special committee to take up with the Government the matter of the establishment of a line of farmer-owned elevators in Alberta, with the object in view that the interests of the farmers will be protected, more especially from a co-operative standpoint, and that the Board be empowered to enter into negotiations for the operation of these elevators by a company working in the interests of the farmers, preferably with the Grain Growers' Grain company.

This resolution was submitted to the convention and was adopted by a unanimous standing vote, and at 11.30 o'clock the convention stood adjourned till Wednesday morning, with the most interesting debate in the history of the U. F. A. closed.

Tregillus Re-elected

The convention was called to order on Wednesday morning by the president, at 10.15 o'clock, and the first order of business was the presentation of the report of the Hail Insurance and Direct Legislation committees by Mr. Bevington. This report was accepted, as read, by the convention.

It was then moved and seconded that the resolution adopted at the Tuesday afternoon session appointing Mr. Fream honorary secretary of the Association be rescinded, but a resolution that the convention proceed with the next order of business was adopted by an overwhelming majority, and a resolution confirming the action taken was adopted by a

Continued on Page 18

U.F.A. Officers

Honorary President.....	James Bower, Red Deer
President.....	W. J. Tregillus, Calgary (Re-elected)
First Vice-President.....	J. Quinsey, Noble
Second Vice-President.....	W. S. Henry, Bow Island
Third Vice-President.....	Rice Sheppard, Strathcona
Fourth Vice-President.....	E. Carswell, Red Deer
Honorary Secretary	E. J. Fream, Calgary
Secretary.....	P. P. Woodbridge, Calgary

District Directors

Victoria.....	P. S. Austin, Ranfurly (Re-elected)
Edmonton.....	George Bevington, Winterburn (Re-elected)
Strathcona.....	J. R. Pointer, Strome (Re-elected)
Red Deer.....	D. Buckingham, Stettler
Calgary.....	Henry Sorensen, Strathmore (Re-elected)
Macleod.....	J. H. Lennox, Granum
Medicine Hat.....	A. Rawlins, Taber

A resolution was also adopted that the secretary's report should be accepted, adopted and printed.

Directors' Report

The annual report of the Board of Directors was presented by J. Quinsey, and after several questions relating to the work had been asked and answered a motion was passed that the report as read should be accepted, adopted and printed.

Committee Reports

The report of the Legislative Committee was presented by M. E. Sly, and was adopted as read. The report of the Elevator Committee was presented by W. S. Henry, and, after considerable discussion, it was decided to postpone action thereon until the evening meeting, when all the resolutions dealing with the elevator situation could be discussed and the policy to be followed by the Association decided upon.

Treasurer's and Auditors' Report

The annual financial statement was read by the secretary and as a result thereof considerable discussion arose as

were then considered, and a new subsection was added, providing that all presidents of the Association shall, on retiring from their office as president, be appointed honorary presidents of the Association.

A notice of motion that a section should be added requesting the applicants for membership to pledge themselves to vote at elections in the interests of the Association was overwhelmingly defeated.

Notice of motion was given for an amendment to the constitution for consideration at the next annual convention, providing that all officers elected must be bona fide working farmers.

The Elevator Debate

On re-assembling at eight o'clock the resolutions submitted to the convention on the elevator question, one endorsing the action of the elevator committee, and one asking for legislation similar to that in force in Saskatchewan were distributed to the members. It was decided that the debate should be opened by Mr. Fream, who would review the his-

Alberta Directors' Report

The following is the Report of the Board of Directors, presented at the Fifth Annual Convention of the U.F.A. at Calgary on January 21, 22 and 23

Gentlemen:—Your Board of Directors and your Executive Committee appointed by the Board of Directors beg to submit the following report.

In accordance with the instructions given at the last annual convention your directors appointed different committees to take up the matters in which the Association is interested and separate reports will be submitted to you by these committees.

The Grain Bill

Your directors appointed the secretary to represent the Association at Ottawa when the Grain Bill was up for consideration, and he, in company with representatives of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Associations spent a considerable amount of time at Ottawa last winter. This delegation, after a number of interviews with the government, and conferences with the minister of trade and commerce, at which conferences representatives of the railway and milling interests were also present, were satisfied that the views of the farmers were fully understood and their interests would be protected, but no sooner had they left Ottawa than it speedily became apparent that instead of this being the case, the prospects were that some of the rights, which had only been won after a hard battle, would be lost to the farmers. It was therefore necessary to send your representatives to Ottawa again and this time they stayed until the close of the session and were successful, after a hard fight, in having the clause objected to struck out by the Senate.

Efforts were also made to have the Grain Commission take over and operate all the terminal elevators as a public

utility, but in this they were unsuccessful and all that has been secured is the building by the Commission of a large terminal elevator at Fort William, this now being under construction.

An effort was made to have all clauses of the act relating to the establishment of a sample market struck out, but after losing out on this in the Senate by the casting vote of the speaker, an amendment was added providing that the clauses should not come into effect until an order in council was passed by the government, and the promise was made that this order would not be passed until an investigation had been made. Unfortunately, the order in council has been passed but, in so far as the farmers at least are concerned, no investigation was held, and it will be necessary to do some hard work during the next few months so that our interests will be protected.

The first step towards securing an order or terminal point in Alberta was secured when the demand for a survey board with headquarters at Calgary was accepted, and this board has been appointed and is now in operation.

The recommendation relating to No. 3 barley so as to prevent frozen grains getting into this grade was accepted, and is now law.

The Railway Act

The delegation to Ottawa also took up the question of amendments to the Railway Act, more especially regarding the losses sustained by farmers for stock killed upon the railway track, but the government decided that it would be impossible to take action at that session of parliament. The promise was made, however, that there would be a

revision of the Railway Act made during the summer of 1912, so that same could be presented to Parliament at the next session, but your directors are not at present in a position to inform you whether this will be carried out. An amendment has been introduced into the House at present, but it does not meet with our requirements inasmuch as the wording is ambiguous and does not place the onus of responsibility of proof where it rightfully belongs, on the railway.

The Hudson Bay Railway

Efforts were made to have the construction work on the Hudson Bay Railway proceeded with as rapidly as possible and to have the decision made as to the location of the terminal. It is gratifying to be able to report that this decision has now been made, Port Nelson being the choice, and that the contract for the full length of the road has now been let. Whether the contractors will proceed with the work from the port end, as well as from the present terminus cannot be determined at the present time.

Co-operative Legislation

An effort was made to secure a definite answer on the important subject of co-operation and the need for efficient legislation thereon, but although a statement in favor of the principle was made no promise was forthcoming when the long-looked-for legislation would be introduced.

Hail Insurance

While one committee of your Board was busy in Ottawa another one was appointed to look after your interests at

Edmonton, and considerable time was spent by that committee in the effort to secure some satisfactory solution to the Hail Insurance question. The committee having charge of this work was under the chairmanship of Mr. Bevington and he will give you a special report thereon.

Direct Legislation

Your directors made arrangements for the petitions on Direct Legislation to be presented to the Legislature by the Hon. Chas. Stewart, and have pleasure in reporting that a resolution favoring Direct Legislation was unanimously adopted by the Legislature. It is reported that a bill providing for Direct Legislation will be introduced at the forthcoming session of the Legislature.

Seed Grain

Following the report submitted to the last convention, your directors appointed a committee to work upon the matter of securing a supply of seed grain for the farmers who needed same, and submitted the proposal to the government. The answer was received from the Immigration Commissioner that, as far as the homesteaders, who had not yet secured their patents, were concerned, they would be looked after by the Dominion Government, but those who had secured their patent or who were purchasing land under agreements for sale must look to the provincial Government. In answer to the proposal that this Association would undertake the work of securing and distributing the grain, this proposition was refused, but a suggestion was made that one portion of the province should be turned over to the

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The Mail Bag

THE NAVAL PROBLEM AND RECIPROCITY

Editor, Guide:—Canada, so far as naval matters are concerned, is at the "parting of the ways." The burning question of the hour is this, shall Canada enter or rather allow herself to be drawn into the mad competition going on among the European nations for naval supremacy, or shall she still pursue the peaceful tenor of her way far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife, as she has been doing for a great many years?

Mr. Borden is proposing a gift of \$35,000,000 to the Motherland for the building of Dreadnoughts. Few people adequately realize what a tremendous sum of money this is. Suppose the Borden Government set aside \$35,000,000 for 108 years at 4 per cent. At the end of that time the Government would have over two billion dollars, and if they then loaned this money to the farmers of Canada at 4 per cent. what a wonderful impetus would be given the agricultural industry.

Then it must not be forgotten that this proposed gift of \$35,000,000 is only a beginning. What the end will be if Canada allows herself to become embroiled in European naval affairs no man can foretell. Again it is said that Dreadnoughts become obsolete in about five years, and it must not be forgotten that the science of aviation may make such rapid progress in the near future as to render a \$15,000,000 Dreadnought helpless and ineffective against a \$5,000 aeroplane in the hands of an expert birdman.

The only parties who will benefit by Canada's participation in the naval affairs of Europe will be the contractors who are already figuring up the huge profits they will make by building the three Dreadnoughts, and the great gun manufacturing firms, who thrive and wax fat through the jealousy and rival-

ry of the different nations. The Krupp firm, for instance, is engaged not only in making death-dealing instruments of war but is also busily employed in manufacturing war scares. This firm publishes a newspaper which contains all kinds of sensational yarns concerning the probability of war between England and Germany. Of course no person in Germany pays any attention to the alarmist articles of this journal, its contents being intended for foreign consumption only.

It is rumored that a general election in the near future may be held on the naval policy of the government. This method of attempting to discover the will of the people on the navy question would be worse than useless, as many other questions would be brought up by both parties. No doubt reciprocity will play a prominent part in any general election which may be held in the future. Then also, Mr. Borden will have to stand on the record of his government and explain to the people of the West why certain pre-election promises have not been carried out. In the mix-up of a general election Mr. Borden might be returned to office and his naval policy not necessarily endorsed by the people. On the other hand, he might be defeated because of the opposition of the voters to the stand he may have taken on some other question, while they might still be in favor of his naval policy. The same arguments would apply to the Liberal opposition at Ottawa.

The only way in which the feeling of the people could be accurately determined on the naval problem would be by the submitting of the question to the voters by means of the Referendum. The Liberal party at Ottawa would only be justified in forcing a general election in case the Borden Government refused to allow the people to decide the naval problem through a "plebiscite." In this way alone can the ques-

tion of the navy be truly and effectively taken "out of politics."

And if the naval question is submitted to the people in the form of a referendum (as the Nationalists of Quebec very reasonably advocate) there is no reason why the Reciprocity agreement should not be submitted to the people at the same time and in the same way. The reciprocity agreement is still on the statute-books of the United States, and only the acceptance of the people of Canada is necessary to have the reciprocity agreement become law. These two great questions, of supreme importance and interest to the Canadian people, would surely be a strong drawing card, and would induce a large number of people to come to the polls and cast their votes. I also think it would be better to allow the people to vote on these questions in the form of a referendum at the municipal elections rather than at a general election. We all know that at a Dominion election party feeling runs high, and many people would undoubtedly cast their votes on the navy question and reciprocity against their better judgment in order not to embarrass their party.

The Grain Growers of the Western Provinces should lose no opportunity in impressing upon our representatives at Ottawa that the only satisfactory way of settling these two great questions is by means of the referendum, in order that the sovereign will of the people may prevail.

J. E. CONN.

Jansen, Sask.

CANADIAN NICKEL IN FOREIGN DREADNOUGHTS

Editor, Guide:—It appears I have given away the number of your paper that included the eight questions; but you can use this instead, viz.: I fully endorse all you said about these questions, with these modifications: Re that con-

tribution of \$35,000,000 to Great Britain. I am against war vessels altogether, as it is only a matter of two, three or four years before they will be entirely useless on account of the work the air vessels can do. Besides, the Monroe Doctrine that the United States has been enforcing, is enough protection for us Canadians. A proof that most of these jingoes are not consistent with their war rumors is that we Canadians have had the key to make the Dreadnoughts of other nations of no use, or nearly so, because we have in the mines at Sudbury, Ont. (where I lived for 13 years) the only substance that hardens steel plates so as to make them impermeable.

At the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo they had hardened steel plates 12 inches thick, and six-inch shells went nearly through them; while plates Harveyized, as they called them, that is to say those that contained a certain percentage of nickel, the same sized shells just made a small dent in and were shattered to pieces against them. So all we have to do is to stop the exportation of our nickel to other countries except England.

The nickel supply of the world is very limited, for besides what we have in Ontario only the French have a small quantity in New Caledonia.

I suppose you know the Montreal Witness is putting your eight questions and five more besides, to its subscribers, and nearly two to one are voting against the 35 millions of Borden.

C. S. DIT BLONDIN.
Tawatinaw, Alta.

"THY WILL BE DONE"

Editor, Guide:—In appealing to the clergymen and teachers of Western Canada to join in the great forward movement which The Guide and the organized farmers are advocating and

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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

CONVENTION PROGRAM WELL UNDER WAY

One of our readers says that from my invitation to the Saskatoon Convention she judges me to be "a sort of companionable body, on paper at least." Now it ill behoves me to extol the particular kind of a body I am but I would just like to say that I am not half so companionable on paper as I should like to be in person if you will but come to Saskatoon and give me the opportunity of meeting you.

"My, I would like to go," you say, "but of course I can't." Well now, why not? There is one very sad and comforting thought that we all need to dwell upon often and earnestly in our spare moments. None of us is indispensable. When people have been particularly cantankerous we like to reflect upon the hole it would make in their little world if the Lord in His providence should see fit to remove us suddenly, but in our heart of hearts we know that nature abhors a vacuum and that the cavity we fill would soon be filled by someone else and the world would gradually recover from the staggering blow of our departure.

But when we are confronted with the question of whether to go or not to go to the Saskatoon Convention, it is real pleasant to think that the world won't stand stock still in his orbit because we are not in our accustomed corner of it for one short week.

It will be great fun, I think, to get together and hear papers on subjects interesting to us all and to discuss them together and get the point of view of other women laboring under like conditions.

As there are to be no morning sessions we will have the whole forenoon for sleeping and eating and visiting and shopping.

I daresay, if we make a success of this convention the Grain Growers will make it a regular feature and those of us who begin our acquaintance with farm women this year can hope to pick it up again at regular intervals of one year.

Anyway, I will take it as a special favor if you will sit down and ask yourselves if there is any real reason why you should not go before you decide that you can't. I know that we will have a glorious time.

It is impossible, as yet, to print the full program, but it is expected that Mrs. Nellie McClung will give one or two addresses, also Mrs. A. V. Thomas, president of the Political Equality League, better known as Lillian Laurie, of the Free Press; Miss E. C. Hind, of the Free Press, and Miss May Clendenan, "Dame Dibbin," of the Farmer's Advocate, will give a paper.

This sounds a bit like a newspaper combine, but it isn't, only we have not as yet received the names of the Saskatchewan speakers.

We are planning, if we can manage it, to have an address from a nurse on the care of the mother at the time of maternity and emergency work generally, and we have our hearts set upon securing the aid of a particularly capable nurse who does, or at least used to, reside in Saskatoon.

We are hoping to have an address on club work in its relation to farm women, and another on gardening, and another on poultry raising. So you see that we are striving to make it both interesting and practical. We hope that hundreds of you will be there to enjoy it.

FRANCIS BEYNON.

The "Books for Mothers" Reading, listed in a previous issue are not kept in stock by local dealers in this city, but R. S. Lang and Co. will order them from the publishers upon request.—F.M.B.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS MORE GENEROUS

My Dear Miss Beynon:—For the benefit of members of the Alberta Women's Institute who may have read a letter from the secretary-treasurer of the Tring Institute, published in the issue

of Jan. 1, 1913, I would refer them to page 8 of the recently issued Handbook for Women's Institutes for Province of Alberta. The Government grant is now given to branches having a paid-up membership of fifteen. I understand that no other province makes the grant to so small a membership. Furthermore, Institutes which are organized and are working faithfully in communities where it is absolutely impossible to secure fifteen members (for the reason that fifteen women do not reside in such community) the Government will make the grant to such a branch; this arrangement is surely as liberal as can be expected. The Handbook mentioned in the foregoing has just been issued since the beginning of this year. Yours in sympathy with the Institute work.

MRS. R. McALLISTER.

WOMEN WON'T ALL USE VOTE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I hardly know how to express myself in this my first letter to you and the "Country Homemakers," but I like to read all the letters that appear week by week. Woman's suffrage seems to be the chief topic now, so may I express my own views on this subject?

It seems to me that even if we women are given a vote that quite half of us would not use it at all. We farmers' wives, with small children to care for, have not time, and some of us have not even conveyances to enable us to get to the polling place. All the same, I believe, the time will come, when, if a woman wants to vote she can do so, and should make a point of voting, especially if she had land and property of her own. The time will come, too, when a man will not sell his home without his wife's consent, nor is it right that he should do so. His wife helps to make the home and she should have a say in the giving up of it. Let me close with my sympathy to those poor women I read of in The Guide, and "Cheer up, there's a better time coming." Yours sincerely,

A NOTTS GIRL.

DOESN'T LIKE CABBAGE LEAF THEORY

Dear Miss Beynon:—I noticed in the Dec. 18 issue of The Grain Growers' Guide one lady asking for two little pamphlets, namely: "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and "The Most Beautiful Story in the World." These booklets may be the very thing that I have been eagerly looking for. I have three children, the eldest a boy of six years, and already he is asking questions that I wish to be able to answer in the most helpful and intelligent way. The origin of our being is one of the most sacred things to me, and I wish to be able to convey its meaning with all its sacredness to my child. I consider it my duty to tell the child and not put him off with false statements such as: "It was found under a cabbage leaf in the garden," or "The doctor brought it in his grip," and leave him to find out for himself, perhaps in a vulgar way. So if 25 cents is sufficient I will enclose it, and would be very pleased indeed if you would forward me the booklets at your earliest convenience.

I am sure the "Sunshine Guild" will be a great help to many, and I wish you every success along this line of work. Very sincerely,

BETH No. 2.

THE RIGHTS OF THE HUSBAND

(By Christine Terhune Herrick, in Mother's Magazine)

What rights does your husband possess in his home? Be honest! Has it ever occurred to you that he has any very special rights of his own?

I think I know what will be your first reply—your snap judgment. You will tell me that your husband is like most men and doesn't feel that he has many rights, but that if ever there was a man who was master in his own house, he is

the one! You will back up your statement by illustrations. You don't like pork and beans for supper Saturday night, but John does and so you always have them. You would prefer polished floor and rugs in the front hall, but John insisted on a carpet, and you like a lamp in the library—a soft light is so becoming!—but you have to use an Argand burner, for John will have a bright light to read by!

Well, that is a fair beginning. Is there anything else? While we are on material details let me ask for a few more. I will be most concrete. Has John a bureau or chest of drawers of his own? If he shares one dresser with you, how many drawers has he and how many have you? Has he a clothespress or closet into which you never intrude? If there is one closet between you, what proportion falls to his lot and what to yours? Of course your gowns take up more room than his coat and trousers, but does he own absolutely the section allotted to him or have your best frocks a trick of straying over to his pegs and draping his Sunday suit? And if he ventures to protest, don't you consider him very unreasonable?

Let us go a little further. You have said that the hall carpet and the library lights are concessions to John's preference. Are there other like instances in the establishment? Does the paper in the parlor and the dining room and the pictures on the walls represent his preference, or the heavy draperies that exclude the light from his Sunday paper, or the delicate little reception chairs that are your pride? If so, he is an exception to the majority of men.

Hear a confidential word from one devoted husband, confessed to me in the twilight as we sat in his new and newly-furnished home.

"It's a pleasant nest, isn't it?" I said, looking about the pretty room. "I should think you would feel perfectly satisfied. Mary has such good taste!"

"Yes," he said, hesitatingly; "it's very nice, and as you say, Mary's taste is good—much more advanced than mine. I know I'm a back number and there are lots of points on which I'm not up to the mark. For one thing, I've always wanted a house painted white, with green blinds. These new, fashionable colors look queer to me. I suppose it's the same sort of thing as thinking a gilt frame and a white mat show off a picture better than anything else and not admiring these dark frames that come up close to the picture. But Mary likes them, bless her heart, and a house means more to a woman than it does to a man. So I don't say a word about it!"

This is one illustration and there are plenty more.

"I wish we could ever have beef-steak and onions at home!" a man sighed to me a short time ago. "I may be vulgar, but it's my favorite dish and when I want it I have to go to a restaurant. My wife tells me the onions make the house smell dreadfully!"

So they do, but if that husband had his rights, don't you think that once in a while, on a stormy night, when there is no danger of company, a dish of beef-steak and onions might rejoice his palate?

You may tell me all these are trifles, and I admit it, but the trifles are the items which make or mar the comfort of a home. Pass them over and let us look at some of the less material but equally important rights of the husband and see if he is any better off there.

How much do you consider your husband's right to peace in his home? How far do you comprehend the fact that he works all day in possibly uncongenial surroundings, that business cares weigh heavily upon him, that his life is a constant struggle to hold his own against more or less hostile forces, that he carries a burden in the work he does and in the responsibility of supporting his home? Recollecting all this, what do you do to insure to him the condition sung of in the old verse:

"Whatever broils disturb the street,
There should be peace at home!"

LIGHT

The night has a thousand eyes,
And the day but one;
Yet the light of a whole world dies
With the dying sun.
The mind has a thousand eyes,
And the heart but one;
Yet the light of a whole life dies
When love is done.

—Francis William Bourdillon.

DRAFT WOMEN FOR NATION'S AID

Kentucky Editor Says Women Should Be Given Ballot Whether They Want It or Not

The editor of the Lexington (Ky.) Herald has at different times made powerful pleas on behalf of woman's ballot. The following was called out by the recent annual meeting of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association:

"There are millions of women who want to vote; there are millions of women who are utterly indifferent; there are thousands of women who are distinctly opposed to having the right given them. We are for women's suffrage, not because some women want it, not because other women do not want it, but because the good of the nation requires that women shall be given this right, and that the duty to exercise it shall be placed upon women."

"The fact that some women are opposed to having the duty put upon them should no more be considered than that in time of war some men do not want to serve their country. During the Civil War men were not asked whether or not they wished to serve as soldiers. When the call for volunteers failed, men were drafted. If their objection to serve, either because of physical fear or because of conscientious scruples, was paramount, they deserted. So women, upon whom should be placed the duty of voting, can fail to exercise that duty, just as the soldier drafted to fight for his country can shirk or desert. But the women should be drafted, for at no time in the history of the world was a more bitter war being waged than is being waged today. Vice and oppression and injustice are battling, with all the resources of corruption, fraud and force, to maintain their grip upon the human race. And in that war the forces that are fighting for good need the aid of women. It is, therefore, not because women want to vote, but because they ought to vote, that they should be given, and will be given, that right."

"In the war that is being carried on today death is not dealt by bullet nor by sword, but by dirt and disease, by fraud and adulteration. In some of the world's greatest battles there were but a few hundred slain; weekly in America there are thousands slain, victims of the White Plague and of the Black Plague; thousands of infants die because of poisoned food.

"It is not the women who will decide or who should decide, whether or not they shall be given the right to vote; it is the men, who under present laws have the power to decide, who need and will demand the assistance of the women to make better the conditions in this country. It will not be long until that man who opposes the granting of suffrage to women will be looked upon as as much of a curiosity as that man who advocates human slavery."

Making Cereal Sets

A friend of mine who has a knack for turning seemingly useless things into conveniences has for some time been saving all her own cans and begging all the empty ones of her neighbors. Her mania for empty cans dated from the day when she experimented upon six which she had saved for the purpose, and found herself the proud possessor of the prettiest cereal set in the neighborhood.

She hadn't even thought of soliciting orders until several of her neighbors asked her to make them a set. Most of these sets are in blue and white, and have simple Dutch scenes painted upon them. She says that anybody who has the slightest idea how to use colors can make them easily. The profit is large as these sets are very expensive when bought ready made.

OFFICERS:

Hon. Life President:	E. N. Hopkins
President:	J. A. Maharg - - - Moose Jaw
Vice-President:	Charles A. Dunning - - - Regina
Secretary-Treasurer:	Fred. W. Green - - - Moose Jaw

Crooks A Plenty, But No One Dare Tell

Please find enclosed the sum of \$5.00 towards fees for Halyonia Association for 1913. At our annual meeting the following officers were elected: President, Adam Clark; vice-president, Wm. McDermaid; secretary-treasurer, Ben P. Salloway; directors, J. Sanderson, A. Orchard; L. Murton, G. Pearce, J. McCheane, J. Saunders, A. Baxter.

The circulars you sent were read but it was thought advisable not to attempt the answers to the comprehensive and searching questions. We are a long distance from a shipping point and do not seem to be in a position to appoint a scrutineer. Members are not slow to speak of crooked work, but no one wishes to become informer. Your excellent note "re membership" has done good work in stirring up quite a few amongst us who were getting lukewarm. The past two seasons have been unfavorable and many of us have been "hard hit," but if this results in compelling us to organize it will not have been an unmitigated evil. We are learning that our only chance to get a square deal in the market is to organize and co-operate. We have been discussing questions at our meetings such as Direct Legislation, etc., and our delegate to the forthcoming convention will know definitely that we are in favor of that, also in favor of Direct Taxation. We have kept in touch with both our Dominion and Provincial members, and the new Bank Act, as it affects us, is the subject for next week. One of our officers, the J.P., has the Act to read up and is expected to give an address explaining how we may be benefited by the banks lending money on the security of grain while in the farmers' own granaries. At the same time we expect to hear the merits of Internal storage elevator expounded. Then, for some time we have been endeavoring to organize a rural telephone system. This, to us, has been a rather formidable scheme, as we shall require five circuits and at least 50 miles of poles for our German friends north of us wish to enjoy the benefits together with us. We hope to take advantage of the recent legislation on this matter which we hope will simplify the financing of the work.

Consolidation of Farmers at Schools

Another subject which is occupying our attention is consolidated schools. We feel it is imperative to make an effort to give our children a better education than they generally receive in the little isolated school houses. We are out on these prairies to make homes and we want to improve conditions now. Of course we shall make mistakes, but probably we shall profit by them.

Thanking you for your valuable efforts on behalf of the farmers of Western Canada and wishing you continued success.

BEN P. SALLOWAY,
Sec., Halyonia Association.

Aberdeen Not Dead

Enclosed find \$3.50, being membership fees from Aberdeen. If there is anybody thinks the association at this point is about dead, they are badly mistaken. A well attended meeting was held a few days ago and different subjects were taken up and discussed. The prospects are that our membership will increase considerable this year.

A. L. ISAACS,
Sec., Aberdeen Association.

Another G.G.A. Hall, With Stable Attachment

The annual meeting of the Warnock Branch was held on Dec. 31. The following officers were elected for the year: President, W. R. Burce; vice-president, S. J. Stewart; secretary-treasurer, James M. Ross; directors, William Mollard, George Crawford, D.

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

R. Stewart, D. Duff, George Lowe, P. H. Greenbough.

Our paid up membership for the year is 25. Among other business brought up for discussion was the great need of a meeting place. It was finally resolved that we build a hall 18 x 28 and a stable to hold the teams.

Paradise at Last

At the request of several residents of Paradise Hill, Mr. Burns and I made a trip there and assisted in forming a branch to be known as the Paradise G.G.A. Mr. Dietman was elected president and Mr. Sandall secretary-treasurer.

We held a very enthusiastic and well attended social last month. After some urgent business matters were discussed, several of the members entertained us with vocal and instrumental music and recitations. Dancing brought a very enjoyable evening to a close.

Our Association is in a very thriving condition and there has been a steady

obliged if you will send anything you have in that way. During the meeting a resolution was passed "That this Branch of the G.G.A. was strongly in favor of Government Loans at cheaper and easier rates than farmers can borrow at the present time," and the secretary was instructed to forward the resolution to the Central office. We intend holding meetings every alternate Thursday, and in addition to other business, a paper will be read at each meeting and debated upon. Our next meeting is on Jan. 23, at 7.30 p.m.

ERNEST BEVERSTOCK,

Sec., Bare Hills G.G.A.
Saskatchewan Government are investigating.—G.

I herewith enclose postal note for \$11.50, being membership fees for 1913. Also find enclosed copy of resolutions that were carried unanimously at our last meeting. We have also sent a copy of the first and second resolution to our representative in the Legislative Assem-

Directors:

At Large:—F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Walpole; F. M. Gates, Fillmore.

District:—No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Allcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W. H. Lilwall, Colonay; No. 6, G. H. McKeague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, C. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensill, Denholm.

Moved by Messrs. Schumaker and Paisley, "That a resolution be presented at the convention asking that a special committee be appointed to investigate the method of weighing at Fort William."

The meeting adjourned to meet again on Saturday, February 1, at 2 p.m.

The annual meeting of the Cobourg G.G.A. was held in the school house on January 17 for the purpose of re-organization for the year 1913. The report of Secretary McMaster was read and adopted, showing a balance of \$12.30 in favor of the Association.

The following officers were then elected: President, R. Smith; vice-president, W. Johnston; secretary-treasurer, A. Willsie. Moved by Mr. Wagg, seconded by Mr. McMaster, "That the officers elected be directors of this society." Carried. Mr. R. Smith was appointed delegate to the convention to represent us, his expenses to be paid by our branch.

It was moved by Mr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Willsie, "That this Association pay \$10.00 towards Baildon library in the school house, providing the cup is won." Carried. A vote of thanks was then tendered Mr. McMaster, who replied in suitable terms.

A. WILLSIE,
Sec'y, Cobourg Association.

A local lodge of the Grain Growers was organized here on January 21 with 38 charter members. I herewith enclose \$19.00 membership fees, being 50 cents per member, and I would be obliged to receive from you any information possible regarding constitution and maintenance of a local lodge. If possible kindly forward us 50 copies of the constitution and oblige.

J. F. MCLEOD,
Sec'y, Gravelbourg Branch.

I wrote you on January 16 that an Association had been organized in this district with a membership of some 40 members, with officers and all elected, and I asked you to forward such papers, etc., that was necessary to affiliate with headquarters at the earliest moment. Fearing my letter has miscarried I am writing you again and would ask you to kindly attend to this at once as my directors are anxious to get on to a proper footing as speedily as possible. We should like very much if you could send one of your organizers to address our members and to instruct us in the many advantages to be gained by joining this Association.

Thanking you in anticipation of an early reply.

JOHN B. CROSS,
Sec'y, Flax Hill Association.
Cramersburg P.O.

Enclosed find \$60.00 for five paid up life members for which notes were given last fall. The names of those five members are as follows: Charles Cugnet, E. Y. Cugnet, T. O. Pegg, J. W. Lamson and B. R. Whitehead. I also enclose \$4.00 for eight membership fees and 50 cents for membership tickets which I should like to have as soon as possible.

CHARLES UGNET,
Sec'y, Ralph Association.

We have recently organized a local branch of the Grain Growers' association known as the Wilson Hill association with the following officers: President, F. Plum; vice-president, T. Munroe; secretary-treasurer, S. S. Breckon; directors, Messrs. G. Williard, W. Breckon, W. Hawkins, A. Wilson, F. Barrett and S. Johnson. I am enclosing the sum of \$10.00, being membership fees due Central, also 50 cents for membership tickets. We are holding regular meetings throughout the winter and expect to increase our membership in the near future.

SIDNEY S. BRECKON,
Sec'y, Wilson Hill Branch.



LAUREL LEAF WILLOW

Three years old, Near Rush Lake, Sask.

growth of members right from the commencement.

JAMES M. ROSS,
Sec., Warnock Association.

I received your letter and tickets O.K. I secured \$3.50 membership fees at our meeting, which I enclose. I also enclose 55c. for constitutions and pad, which please forward as soon as possible. If it would not be asking too much, we would like you to refer us to some of the Galt coal dealers, or headquarters, wherever they are, so we can buy our coal from them in carlots.

THOS. J. SEARS,
Sec., Findlater Association.

Please find enclosed the sum of \$30.00 membership fees from the Wood River branch of the Grain Growers for 1913.

R. W. HANHAM,
Sec., Alhambra Association.

Your letter of the 6th inst. and papers duly received. I enclose herewith \$7.00 fees for 14 members. This branch of the G.G.A. held its second meeting in Bare Hills School on Saturday evening, Jan. 11, and although the thermometer was registering 35 below outside, only two members were absent and we had a comfortable and interesting evening. The secretary was authorized to obtain any acts, bulletins or pamphlets concerning matters of interest to farmers (such as Grain Act), and I shall be

S. CLARKE,
Sec., Proteum, Elbow Assn.

Canada's Fur Industry

Canada has had a fur industry since the beginning of history. The pursuit was born of necessity, but is also natural as well as acquired.

The lure of the chase, of the woods and the wooded wastes; of the mountain and the flood is the birthright of man, having its transmission in the blood of humanity since our forefathers battled for their existence when the cities of our country were the wild places of an earlier century, and man procured his daily rations, by artifice of the hunt, by matching his cunning against the cunning of the bird,

Prices Again Improving

Farmers, be your own shippers! The demand is slowly improving. You can save much on off grade grain by consigning rather than selling "on street."

Any grain, except from G.T.P. points may now be shipped to Duluth. The demand for grain unloaded at Duluth is real good. Get our bids before selling elsewhere.

BLACKBURN & MILLS

A. M. Blackburn—D. K. Mills
531 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg
Telephone Main 46
Reference: The Royal Bank of Canada
LICENSED BONDED

A Commonsense Message of Cheer

To People with Bad Complexions

All too many people try to cure pimples, skin blotches, and bad complexions without stopping to think what really is the cause of their affliction. In the majority of cases the reason lies in the fact that their systems do not get properly rid of the waste that accumulates in the human body. This waste accumulates and clogs in the lower intestines and generates poisonous matter, which is absorbed into the system, permeates the blood, and displays itself not only on the surface of the skin, but in various ways that cause illness more or less serious.

There is one common sense way to cure this, and it is not by the aid of drugs. Drugs give only temporary relief, and have to be constantly taken in increasing doses, and in the end make us slaves to the drug habit.

The scientific way, approved by physicians everywhere, and used by hundreds of people, is the internal bath, the simple treatment calling only for pure water. Does this not appeal to your common sense? If you are a sufferer from any of these tortures, profit by the experience of Wm. DeVoy, 703 Seventh avenue, Lethbridge, Alberta, who tells his experience as follows:

"After using your J. B. L. Cascade I feel it my duty as a thankful patient to express my enthusiasm for the great blessing it has been to me. You cannot feel my emotions as I write this letter in praise of your great work; words fail to express my thankfulness for first learning of your Cascade. Previous to using it I could not go a day without a drug of some sort. Since using it I have not, on my word of honor, swallowed five cents' worth of drugs. I spent over \$800 in the two years previous to hearing of the J. B. L. Would that all the young men and women I see in this town with their faces covered with horrid, unsightly pimples use it. They would soon get rid of them as I did."

You owe it to yourself to learn more about this simple and remarkable treatment. Write to-day, a personal letter if you wish, to Dr. Charles A. Tyrrell, Room 741-4, 280 College St., Toronto, and he will send you full particulars, together with his free book, "Why Man of To-day is Only Fifty Per Cent. Efficient."

beast, and water-creature of the forest and the rapid.

The trapping of animals has, however, lost none of its charm since the days of the pioneer, but the incentive of the occupation has changed from necessity to sport.

Yet in the trapping and luring of wild animals, not so much for the food as for the fur, Canadian wilds have, since the white man learned the Indiana trapper's art, provided an occupation very lucrative for those who have followed its pursuit, and though the days of the explorer have almost passed away; though he ceases to drive his canoe along streams unknown, dotted here and there by dangerous rapids and falls; ceases to portage through trackless forest, for the fur-bearing animals which were once so numerous in Canada, there is still in this age of cities and civilization, a profitable living in fur hunting.

Fur Animals Plentiful

Strange as it may seem, the catch of furs to-day is greater and of more value than when this country was a wilderness. For whilst the professional trapper has almost disappeared, the bulk of furs being caught by the ambitious farmer and his son, in order to add a substantial sum to their income, the means of trapping are now so numerous that the annual catch has become greater today than heretofore.

There never was a better outlet for the winter catch than exists in Canada today. Demand for all classes of furs was never better. Skunk furs are more popular in Canada than heretofore, and muskrat are finding new uses year by year. This season the highest prices for many years have been procured, despite the fact that there has been an unusually large catch of skunk and muskrat, owing to the hard winter of 1911. Everything was frozen up and this prevented a large catch at that time and allowed of more prolific and extensive breeding, giving a larger crop for the present year.

Where and How to Trap

In reference to trapping Hallam's guide says:

"It is not necessary to wait until the trapping season opens in order to locate places to set the traps, but in passing through the woods look carefully for signs of animals: here you may find a bunch of feathers, mute remains of a woodland tragedy; here an ear of corn or other vegetable partly eaten; here a den tree with its bark scratched by climbing raccoons; here a hole in the ground with tracks in the soil and hair on the side of the entrance, proclaiming the home of the skunk; here trails made by passing animals and their droppings, which proclaim their presence, while on sandbars and in the mud along the streams and lakes you find tracks of mink, muskrat, raccoon and other animals, that seek their food in and near the water. All these signs should be carefully observed and their location noted for the purpose of trapping later in the season. They tell their tales to the experienced trapper, and if the amateur is to make a success of trapping he must be of an observing disposition, study out the cause of these signs, and learn to read the forest, so that he may successfully match his reason against the instinct and natural wariness of the various animals.

If you trap in your neighborhood, you should go over the ground in the late summer and early fall and prepare places to set your traps, so that the animals will become accustomed to the change before the season opens, by placing a log, stump or chunks in a ditch or small stream in such a manner that there is left only a small passageway for the animals at one side, by digging a trench across a neck of land, running into a stream, so that the water will pass through about one inch deep, and covering it over with grass or chunks, and the passing mink cannot resist the temptation to pass through; by making cubbies in the woods, and by scattering bait at different places and observing on your next trip whether it has been taken, thus learning what animals, if any, are in that particular locality; in this manner you become thoroughly acquainted with your grounds, and when the season opens for trapping, you know the best places to set your traps.—Canadian Farm.

Muddled

The lecturer arose and said impressively:—"Every time I see a young man coming out of a saloon, I want to go right up to that young man and say, 'Turn right around, young man; you're going the wrong way.'"

Get An Ideal Incubator And You're Sure of Success

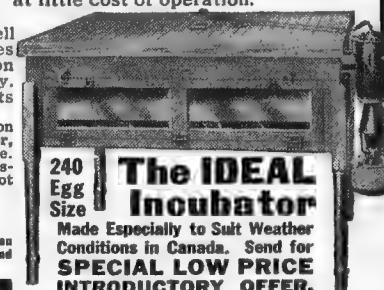
THE reason that you can be sure of success with an IDEAL Incubator is that it is made especially for our climate. It is built with a heating and ventilating system that automatically regulates moisture to suit Canadian weather conditions. It has a hot water system that's perfect; a regulator that will not allow temperature to vary one-half a degree; the best nursery advantages; the handiest egg tray, the record for successful hatching, etc. In fact, the IDEAL possesses every feature that counts for larger hatches, sturdier chicks—at little cost of operation.

Send For Our Free Book
which tells all about IDEAL Incubators, how well they are made, how nicely finished, why our prices are low and why they will give better satisfaction than any other incubator. Write for booklet today. It is illustrated and gives money-making hints that are valuable.

When writing for free book be good enough to mention where you live. In 60, 120, 170, 240 or 360-egg incubators, and I'll quote you special low price for that size machine. This will not obligate you in any way, but will help me distribute this valuable book among those interested and not curiosity seekers.

J. W. Miller Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba

NOTE: Large shipment of the famous Ideal incubators just received. Can ship you at once without delay and at low freight rates. Get prices and see how much money I can save you.



240 Egg Incubator
Size
Made Especially to Suit Weather Conditions in Canada. Send for SPECIAL LOW PRICE INTRODUCTORY OFFER.

More Good Advice To the Grain Growers from McBean Bros.

We issued a circular letter about six weeks ago advising farmers to hold their grain. Since then we have had an advance of from 5c to 10c per bushel on wheat—the low grades advancing the most. We still expect to see a further advance in the prices of wheat, oats, barley and flaxseed, but it is most likely that we will have very strong, sharp reactions from time to time, that might discourage many holders of grain. We still advise farmers that have carlots of grain to ship to order cars at once, load them when they are ready, bill them forward to either Fort William, Port Arthur, Duluth or Superior, whichever place the railway company will take them. Don't miss getting your grain shipped when you get the chance. After shipping do not offer your grain for sale until the car is unloaded and the out-turns back to the commission agent, and even then it may prove best to hold in store for a while. Load the grain, whenever possible, direct from the wagon into the car. If farmers adopt this method of shipping and marketing grain, we venture to say it will mean fully \$100.00 per car lot extra money for his net returns.

Write us for shipping instructions, market card giving prices, and also market prospect letter, which gives our reasons for expecting the price of grain to advance. Do not listen to the prattle and advice others give that is contrary to

the advice we give. We are in this business to stay, and to hold farmers' business with us from year to year we must give as true and accurate advice as we possibly can offer them. We have had around thirty years' experience in this Western Canadian grain business, and we ought to know just what we are talking about, and we say again don't be influenced to have your car lots of grain handled in any other manner.

We understand that the elevators at Port Arthur are filled and the Canadian Northern Railway Co. will not take grain to Port Arthur, but they will take it to Duluth or Superior. When your grain is loaded and billed forward, send the shipping bill to us. Our facilities for handling grain shipped to either Duluth or Superior are equally as good as if shipped to either Fort William or Port Arthur. There is no difference between storing in Duluth or Superior—one place is equal to the other.

We are bulls on grain—wheat, oats, barley and flaxseed—at below the present level.

If you want your grain handled by an experienced and honest grain firm, who know HOW and WHEN to sell on bulges and avoid selling on declines, ship to the old established firm of McBEAN BROS., established in 1882, and still at it.

Reference: Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg, Man. Licensed and Bonded.

McBEAN BROS., GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Milk Pail Shows

whether your cows are profitable producers or merely boarders. Some cows digest their feed perfectly and convert it into milk; others eat as much, but waste it because of poor digestion. Why not make them all profit-payers? It is merely a question of putting them in proper physical condition.

Pratt's Animal Regulator

was designed for just this work, and has been doing it satisfactorily for 40 years. It increases the appetite, strengthens the digestive system; keeps the bowels active; improves the circulation; tones up and naturally stimulates the milk-producing organs, and that means profitable production. 25c, 50c, \$1; 25-lb pail \$3.50. Make milking easy. Cure sore teats with

Pratt's Healing Ointment

25c, 50c

The best remedy for sores, cuts, burns, scalds, wounds of all kinds.

"Your money back if it fails"

Our products are sold by dealers everywhere, or

PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA LIMITED
TORONTO - ONTARIO



1913 Almanac Free

CONTRACTORS AND HOME BUILDERS!

Why not buy your Lumber direct from the Mill? Write us or send us your List for Figures. We can save you money

CONSUMERS' LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.

510 MERCHANTS BANK, WINNIPEG, MAN.

OFFICERS:

Honorary President:	Virden
President:	Culross
Vice-President:	Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:	Winnipeg
R. McKenzie	

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

The board of directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association held their first regular meeting after the annual convention in Strathcona Hotel, Winnipeg, on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 21 and 22, to dispose of the work assigned to them by the convention, recently held in Brandon.

The matter of organization work was very thoroughly gone into, most of the time of the meeting being devoted to that purpose. In addition to organizers Mr. McCuish and Mr. Avison, who were engaged by the directors at their meeting in December, Mr. C. H. Burnell, Secretary of Oakville Association, and also Secretary of Portage la Prairie district association, was engaged as a permanent organizer. In addition to these three organizers, members of the board are to look after the organization in their respective districts. The aim will be to start a district organization at eight or ten points in the province, through which we will have an oversight of the branches already organized and the organizing of new branches. All permanent organizers will devote a good deal of attention to improving the business methods of the different branches with a view of making the educational side of the farmers' movement more effective. The method of conducting business in the branches and the keeping of records will be given a good deal of attention, as well as giving encouragement and assistance to adopting co-operative methods of selling farm produce and buying staple commodities.

The secretary was instructed to send copies of resolutions passed at the convention to the different parties and governments to which they were directed.

The executive officers were appointed a committee to confer with the Trades and Labor council as to their appointing a committee to meet with them for the purpose of investigating the high cost of living and organizing a federation of farmers and labor unions, in conformity to the resolutions passed at the convention.

R. M. Wilson, Frank Simpson and R. McKenzie were appointed as a committee to deal with Hail Insurance and take what steps they thought necessary to have a bill introduced into the legislature, dealing with the question as soon as possible. Messrs Wright, Wood and English were appointed as a committee to interview the railway companies, in reference to loading platforms, the excessive local freight rate and freight on flax.

The board had an interview with the minister of agriculture and immigration in reference to the labor bureau proposed to be established by the Grain Growers and the receiving of government aid. The minister promised to take this matter under consideration and advise the secretary later as to the decision of the government in council on the matter.

The secretary was instructed to get into communication with manufacturers of binder twine in England, United States and Canada to secure prices and terms that twine can be supplied to members of the Grain Growers' association for next crop.

IVANHOE'S NEW EXECUTIVE

The annual meeting of Ivanhoe branch of the Grain Growers' association was held on Jan. 19, when there was a good attendance, considering the scattered nature of this branch. All the members are very enthusiastic, and efforts are being made to secure more members from the neighboring districts. After some able speeches on various topics of interest by some of the members, the following officers were elected: President, J. Lang; Vice-President, H. Jelks; Secretary Treasurer, G. Lang; Directors, T. Lang, C. Haywood, H. Singleton, F. Roe, L. Johnson, G. Lang.

GEORGE LANG.

Mr. Bennett, of Austin, reports a successful meeting at Mayfield branch of the Grain Growers' association on January 15. A feature of the meeting was a report from Mr. Lamb, who was

Manitoba

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President.

the delegate from the branch at the Brandon convention. Mr. Lamb was very enthusiastic over the successful manner in which the convention was conducted, and with much force and credit to himself gave a clear cut statement of the most important feature of the Grain Growers' annual meeting. He concluded his remarks with a very significant remark that any member who attended the Brandon convention would become so enthused with the work that he would always support the aims and purposes of the Grain Growers' association, and become an active worker in promoting the movement.

The following is a letter received at the Central Office:

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 17-18.

Dear Sir:

We have your letter of the 15th. Flax is selling higher here relative to Fort William than it was when we wrote you on the 6th. To-day, we could pay you \$1.11 for No. 1 N.W. flax delivered Minneapolis during January or February. This without any deduction for commission, but otherwise subject to Minneapolis terms, including Minnesota State weights and grades, buyer paying duty. The Winnipeg January option closed to-day at \$1.07½, so that our bid is 3½ cents per bushel above the Fort William basis, besides the saving in selling expense. We shall be pleased to wire you firm bids whenever you have any flax in sight, or available, and trust you will not fail to advise us whenever we can serve you. Yours truly,

Mr. James Halliday, Secretary of Oakburn Branch, writes that they are holding a "Burns" supper on Wednesday, January 29, at which R. J. Avison and other prominent members of the Grain Growers' association will give an address. The secretary, who evidently hailed from the Land o' Cakes, states that the feature of the evening's entertainment will be "Haggis," "Oat Meal Cakes" and "Scones."

Mrs. Lilly, of the Sunshine Home, received a party of twenty-five girls from the old country last week. Eight of those have been distributed among the members of the Grain Growers' Association through the Grain Growers' Labor Bureau. Other parties will be arriving at stated periods, and any applications sent in from farmers for domestic help will be supplied on the advance fare basis, if the applications are filed in time.

Any farmers wanting to secure permanent help on the farm should send

in their application with the advance fare to the secretary at once.

Organizer R. J. Avison will commence work in the Neepawa district next week. C. H. Burnell, south-west of Winnipeg next week, and north and east of Winnipeg early in February. M. McCuish will work in Southeastern part of the province during February.

PIERSON ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Pierson branch of the Grain Growers was held on January 2. The following officers were elected for 1913: S. J. Poyner, President; Rod. Craven, Vice-President; James McBride, Secretary Treasurer; Directors: S. J. McCormick, Chas. Elgar, Sr., Geo. Barrows, A. McNish, Innis Milin, C. Chalmers.

John Williams, ex-M.P., was present and gave an address. He said, from the number that was present, it was evident that this branch was very much alive, also, he had heard it stated that it was going back. It was his opinion that politics had not crept into this association and hoped that could always be said. He stated that the opinion of the public was that the Grain Growers' association was the most prominent organization in the Dominion, and could only be equalled in strength by the Manufacturers' Association. Referring to the Grain Growers' Grain company, he showed the audience that through the influence of the company every farmer, whether member of the Grain Growers' association or not, had benefited from 3 to 10 cents per bushel for his grain; that the company had handled more grain than any other company in Canada, and that, in his judgment, every farmer should take some stock in the company.

The next speaker, D. D. McArthur, of Lauder, started out in complimenting the branch on the large gathering of farmers at their annual meeting, which, even if they were not members of the association, showed that they were interested. He was pleased to know that this association had stayed by their original platform, and not like some politicians, jumped from one thing to another. "All we want is a square deal," declared Mr. McArthur, "anything that is honorable and just." He said that the worst foes the Grain Growers' association have are in our own ranks, meaning those farmers who take no interest in the work done by the association. Touching on Co-operation, he expressed the view that this feature of our operation was instrumental in bringing in many members and was a

Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marrington; P. D. McArthur, Longburn; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. English, Harding; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

great saving in many ways. Dealing with the sample market he thought that the time was at hand when an agent of the Grain Growers' Grain company would be authorized to get into every car of the company and take samples therefrom.

JAMES H. MCBRIDE, Sec.

Vista branch of the Grain Growers' Association met on January 25 with President Alex MacDonald in the chair. Moved by Wm. Halliday, seconded by J. Reid, that the report of the delegate re scales be adopted. Carried. Moved by Wm. Halliday, seconded by D. McDonald, that the secretary write council as to where we would like scales placed. Carried. Moved by M. D. Hamilton, seconded by Wm. Halliday, that this meeting move a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. D. McDonald, delegate to Brandon. Carried. Moved by D. McDonald, seconded by M. D. Hamilton, that each director collect as much as possible towards the fighting fund. Carried. Moved by Wm. Halliday, seconded by S. Ham, that Mr. Dixon be asked to speak on Direct Legislation. Carried. Moved by M. D. Hamilton, seconded by J. Reid, that secretary write commissioner that loading platform is not satisfactory. Carried.

ARCHIE G. FORDE, Secretary.

FIGHTING FUND

The fighting fund has been transferred to the association office, and all further contributions and correspondence in regard to this fund should be sent to R. McKenzie, Secretary Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Winnipeg. Acknowledgments will be made regularly through the Manitoba page.

Also, all matter for publication in the Manitoba section should henceforth be mailed direct to Mr. McKenzie and not sent to The Guide office.

INDUSTRIOUS

Willie was wakeful, and his mother told him to count and keep on counting until he went to sleep. All was quiet for about an hour, when he called:

"Mamma."

"Well, dear, what is it?"

"What comes after trillions?"

Hope is a better companion than fear.

\$35 Actually Buys the "DAIRY QUEEN" CREAM SEPARATOR

The Highest Grade, Closest Skimming

Ever Manufactured

Think of it! Only \$35.00, full and complete purchase price for the big "Dairy Queen" Separator, absolutely proven by expert tests and thousands of testimonials to be the closest skimming and most durable cream separator ever put on the market. This is our wonderful brand new 1913 model, equipped with our marvelous patented Turbine Disc Bowl. A regular \$70.00 Big Business cream separator for only \$35.00, and with a capacity of 350 pounds per hour, and absolutely guaranteed for twenty years.

YOU CAN SAVE FOUR PROFITS

That's the secret of our amazingly low prices. No big agents' commissions for you to pay; no extra dealers' profits; no so-called factory distributors' profits. You pay only the rock bottom price. We actually save you from \$40.00 to \$60.00 on any capacity machine you want.

YOU CAN BUY ON A SIXTY DAYS' TRIAL

We will positively ship you THE "DAIRY QUEEN" SEPARATOR on SIXTY DAYS' TRIAL. We want you to give this separator sixty days' good hard test on your farm before you decide to keep it. Compare it with any and all of the over-priced machines you can find around. Try it on warm milk, cold milk, new, mixed or old milk; it makes no difference. Then, after two whole months' trial, if you are not ABSOLUTELY CONVINCED that THE "DAIRY QUEEN" is the greatest cream separator you ever saw at any price, simply return it to us and it won't cost you a penny. We will even pay the freight charges both ways.

No. 20 "Dairy Queen" Separator, capacity 350 lbs. of milk per hour, shipping weight

200 lbs., suitable for from 2 to 10 cows. Price

\$35.00

No. 30 "Dairy Queen" Cream Separator, capacity 500 lbs. of milk per hour, shipping weight 250 lbs. Suitable for from 5 to 15 cows. Price

45.00

No. 40 "Dairy Queen" Cream Separator, capacity 850 lbs. per hour, shipping weight

50.00

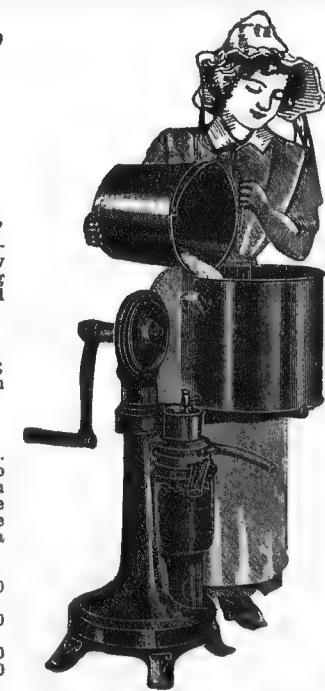
275 lbs. Suitable for from 15 to 30 cows. Price

4.50

Friction Power Pulley extra. Price

Send a post card for our FREE Cream Separator Catalog and full particulars of our Special Offer.

C. S. JUDSON CO. LTD., 181 Market Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.
Canada's Largest Direct Sellers of Gasoline Engines to the Farmer



THE ONE THING NEEDED

country life, and they discovered the greatest need to be **"Effective Co-operation among the farmers to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business."** Co-operation in the marketing of their products.

"Private control of the system of distribution means the enrichment of a few at the expense of the many." To what avail was the immense crop of the past season to those who produced it? The storage elevators are full to overflowing; every means of transportation is taxed to the limit; and yet the Western farmer is poorer this year than ever before. He has lost his profit through the system of distribution.

If there is a farmer in any one of the three provinces that is better off through his farming operations, will he please hold up his hand? Yet real estate in Winnipeg has gone up per foot on the strength of it. There are more automobiles ordered in Winnipeg on that account. Stocks of railroad companies, steamship and milling manufacturing companies have taken a decided jump.

There is Great Prosperity, but—

The farmer will never see it,—unless in the glowing annual reports in the daily papers. Take Roosevelt's advice—CO-OPERATE. If thirteen thousand farmers have done so much, what can one hundred thousand farmers do? Mail the annexed coupon for further particulars.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

Winnipeg, Man.

Calgary, Alta.

President Roosevelt

appointed a committee to inquire into the needs of

the

needs of

the

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.
Winnipeg - Man.

Please send me full particulars as to Stock, etc.,
in your Company.

Name

Post Office

Province

SHIP TO US YOUR Furs, Skins, Peltries

**OUR ADVICE
IS TO SHIP
AT ONCE.
WHY?**

Because our judgment is invariably correct. We foresaw that Muskrats would decline, and they did in the London Sales. So now ship your Furs and obtain the highest prices. We want especially—Mink, Foxes, Wolves, Skunks, and other Furs as well as Hides.

Pierce Fur Co. Ltd.

KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS, WINNIPEG, CAN.

EUREKA

SANITARY CHURN

There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stoneware—top is clear glass. Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn. Also made with Aluminum top. The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remain upright. If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA," do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue.

EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, O.N.T.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN to PETER JANSEN CO.

Grain Commission Merchants

328 Grain Exchange :: WINNIPEG :: Manitoba

You want results. We get them for you! Write for market quotations
Send samples and ask for values
Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR," or "FORT WILLIAM"

GRAIN GROWERS! We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of barley for malting purposes.

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.



"It's the mechanical wonder of the age!" You can't buy the Ford mechanical features in any other car—at any price. That's one reason why you must get yours now if you want to drive "the mechanical wonder of the age" this season.

"Everybody is driving a Ford"—more than 200,000 in service. New prices—runabout \$675—touring car \$750—town car \$1000—with all equipment, f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont. Get particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., Can.

U.F.A. Financial Statement

Financial Statement for the year ending December 31, 1912.

Receipts

Balance on hand, December 31, 1911	\$ 301.78
Membership fees	3,595.05
Life membership fees	12.00
Members at large	9.00
Grants and subscriptions—	

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Limited	\$ 1,500.00
Alberta Government	1,000.00
E. J. Fream	225.00
W. J. Tregillus	200.00
Dominion Government, for delegate to Ottawa	187.15
W. J. McNamara	100.00
Broadview Union .....	.50

Campaign Fund	3,212.65
Membership buttons	416.65
Stationery and supplies	154.80
Cash and minute books	85.25
Balance of pool from delegates' fares	180.00
Sundry receipts	18.45

Total receipts \$7,998.12

Expenditure

Printing and advertising	\$ 929.95
Postage	505.00
Salaries—	
General secretary, six months	\$800.00
Assistant secretary	880.00
Office assistance	802.00
Rent of office	2,482.00
Freight and express	360.00
Telegraph and telephone	79.28
Expenses of delegate to Ottawa, two trips	115.96
Officers' expenses	409.15
Organizers' expenses	590.40
Multigraph and outfit	755.80
Buttons	663.30
Office furniture and supplies	220.44
Stationery and work for multigraph	213.85
Rent of hall, etc., Edmonton convention	194.05
Tent and signs, Calgary exhibition	68.26
Caretaker	32.00
Light	16.00
Secretary's bond	12.15
Share of cost tent at Edmonton	10.00
Sundry expenses	10.00

Total expenditure \$7,698.79

By balance on hand, December 31, 1912 299.33

\$7,998.12

Calgary, January 20, 1913.

To the U. F. A. Convention assembled:

I have this day examined the books of the Secretary-Treasurer. I find them correct and splendidly kept and conform entirely with the balance sheet herewith presented for your consideration.

H. C. WINGATE, Official Auditor.
Calgary, January 24, 1913.

I have examined the books and vouchers as contained in the accounts of the U. F. A. for the year 1912, and have found all correct as per vouchers then produced.

CHARLES MARLOW, Official Auditor.

AUSTRALIAN FARM WAGES

In Australia there is an Industrial Court to which employers and employees must submit disputes as to wages and conditions of labor. The Rural Workers Union is now applying for an award from the court and has submitted its demands in a lengthy schedule providing for all the various classes of labor. The following is the schedule they propose for men employed threshing grain:

Hours per week:—48, to be made up as follows:—7 a.m. to 6 p.m., on 5 days of the week; 1 hour for dinner each day; 7 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays; two "smoke-ohs" of 15 minutes each on forenoon and afternoon of each day. Provided further that after 48 hours have been worked in any week, overtime rates to apply; time occupied in moving and shifting plant to count as working time. Rates:—Engine-driver, per week, £3; general hands, per week, £2 5s.; chaffy hands, per week, £2 10s. The foregoing rates include board and lodging. Where board and lodging are not provided, 16s. extra to be added to the £3 rates.

Overtime:—For all work performed in any week after 48 hours, time and a half.

SASKATCHEWAN BILL OPPOSED

Moose Jaw, Sask., Jan. 25.—A largely attended meeting was held at Wauchope, Friday, addressed by S. J. Farmer. Resolution unanimously passed expressing regret that the Saskatchewan Government had placed the thirty per cent. restriction on the Referendum on Direct Legislation Bill, and asked that it be removed.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP — NEW ZEALAND

There is probably no country in the world (says the American Vice-Consul-General) where the government is such an important business factor as in New Zealand, where not only the railways are operated by the State, but the government also

Owns and operates coal mines.

Controls, and is about to develop, large water-power resources.

Competes, with private life, fire, and accident insurance companies.

Controls telegraph and telephone service.

Operates a tourist department.

Runs several hotels and bath-houses at mineral springs.

Operates a public trust department.

Builds, rents and sells houses for the working-classes.

Controls the most important oyster fisheries.

Sells oysters to the public.

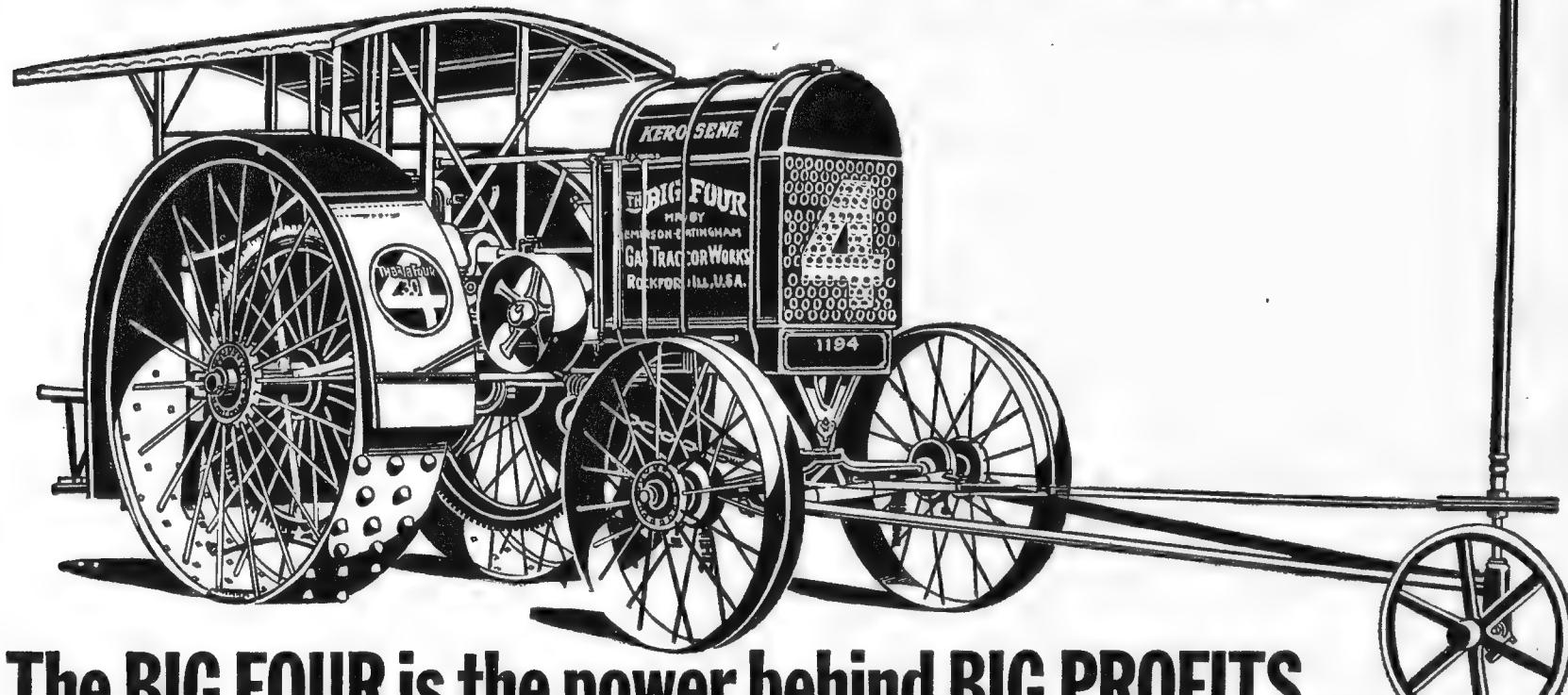
Fishes trout out of the lakes at Rotorua where too abundant, and sells them to the public.

FARMS FOR SALE

You may wish to dispose of your farm. If so, tell your brother farmers about it. Your farm may be just what he wants. Save the Real Estate dealers' commission by advertising it in The Guide and doing your business direct. A small ad. on our Farmers' Market Place page will get you a buyer.

The POWER behind the PROFITS

of Successful Farming Today!



The BIG FOUR is the power behind BIG PROFITS

It furnishes you with the *surplus* power you often need to do a great amount of work in a very short space of time, thus taking every possible advantage of weather conditions.

With the BIG FOUR you can plow, pack, drill and drag at *one operation*, (ordinarily the work of 30 horses and 10 men) putting your crops in *right behind the plows*, when the soil is soft and moist, aiding earlier germination.

You can work the BIG FOUR day and night, if necessary, for it can work 24 hours a day just as well as 8 or 10, making your seeding a matter of *hours* instead of *weeks*. Mr. E. F. Luebke,

Valley County, Mont., broke, packed and drilled 100 acres in three days and nights with his BIG FOUR "30."

The BIG FOUR enables you to plow *deeper*, utilizing the rich sub-soil, now seldom touched, to increase your yields. Mr. J. A. McMillan, of Crookston, Minn., who farms with a BIG FOUR, says his wheat threshed out *more than double* per acre than his neighbors, who farm exactly the same kind of land with horses.

With the BIG FOUR you can harvest your grain 100 acres or more per day, before half your crop is lost through delay. You can furnish your own power for threshing, at a cost of 2 to 3 cents a bushel. You can run *all* the machinery on your farm at *least* cost.

The Big Four "30"

The BIG FOUR "30" is the most economical, most efficient, most reliable farm power in use today. No farmer who has ever used the BIG FOUR or seen it work, will have any other. You are not buying an experiment when you buy the BIG FOUR—its long record of results has established its efficiency and economy!

The BIG FOUR was the *first* successful farm tractor. It is still the first. It is the first to utilize the efficient, continuous power stream of the four-cylinder principle. Its mammoth 96-inch drive wheels give it tractive power far greater than any other tractor of equal weight and rating, and enable it to work in soft ground better than any other tractor.

SOLD ON APPROVAL

**Sold on Approval
Steers Self, Saves One Man.
First Four-Cylinder Tractor.
Uses Kerosene, Gasoline, Etc.
Most Power at Lowest Cost.**

The BIG FOUR uses kerosene, gasoline, benzine, naphtha, distillate, or alcohol with unequalled efficiency and economy.

The horse no longer has a place in economical farming. His limitations, his uncertainty, his enormous cost compared to his productiveness, have finally and for all time rung down the curtain on his usefulness to the scientific farmer of today.

The BIG FOUR "30" is the one biggest unit—the one greatest asset—in modern farm economics—the very cornerstone of the foundation of greater farm profits.

The BIG FOUR "30" is the *first step* for any farmer to take who has determined to abandon expensive, uncertain, hit-and-miss methods and to get the benefits of the increased yields, better quality of crops, and larger profits his land is capable of producing.

Don't make any mistake. *Investigate* the BIG FOUR "30." It will stand the test. Write us NOW for the BIG FOUR BOOK.

EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM IMPLEMENT CO.
The Largest Line of Farm Machinery in the World

TUDHOPE, ANDERSON CO., LTD., 1241 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man., Canadian Sales Agents

REGINA, SASK.
SASKATOON, SASK.

CALGARY, ALTA.
EDMONTON, ALTA.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.
BRANDON, MAN.

YORKTON, SASK.
SWIFT CURRENT, SASK.

28869

Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

FARM FOR SALE—GOOD OPPORTUNITY to acquire a first-class farm in the well-known Last Mountain Valley, proved to be one of the best wheat sections in Western Canada. District free from hail damage. Quarter section is offered with good two-roomed cottage, stable for eight head of stock, granary, well with abundant supply of good water and pasture. One hundred and twenty-four acres under cultivation, including forty-eight acres of new breaking. About twenty acres more can be broken. Other land to be had adjoining. Address R. W. Tucker, Duval, Sask. 5-6

FARM FOR SALE—SPLENDID 3/4-SECTION en bloc, near McAuley, Man., in thriving district, with telephone; about 240 acres cultivated, 100 acres summerfallow, heavy land, without scrub; half-section fenced; sure cropping locality; good 7-roomed house, basement and furnace; large barn, stone, 2-storey granary, never failing supply good water; schools and churches. \$25.00 per acre, \$2,000 cash; satisfactory terms. Apply to H. Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 24-6

FOR SALE OR RENT—STOCK AND grain farm, 480 acres; 250 acres fenced; six-roomed house; barn and other buildings. 105 acres cultivated, 80 acres summerfallow, 140 acres more cultivatable. Good rich land, plenty of wood. Spring creek and wells. Horses, cattle and implements. Near markets and school. Owner past farming. Will sell at bargain to good man. Fifteen hundred cash, balance to suit. Stock at valuation. Apply Henry Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 24-6

BEAUTIFUL SECTION FARM—ALL IN good cultivation. Three hundred acres ready for wheat, can all be sown, no stones, no sloughs; heaviest wheat-growing municipality in Saskatchewan. Ideal for engine. School. Good roads. Six miles thriving town of Cupar, Kirkella branch. Five dollars per acre cash, balance easy. Snap value to good man. Traction outfit if desired. J. H. Musselman, Cupar, Sask. 6-6

SOUTHERN ALBERTA FARM LANDS—I have twenty sections of fine prairie for sale, very reasonable, ten miles from C.P.R. main line, 1 1/4 miles from branch now building, four sections broken and fenced, one mile from river. Will sell en bloc or quarter sections. Write for particulars, price and terms to H. D. MacRitchie, Medicine Hat, Alta. 20-18

THREE-QUARTER SECTION TO RENT— One mile from school and church, good buildings, plenty water. Hundred acres summerfallow. Crop shares. Write for further particulars. Owner, Jno. A. McTavish, Stratclair. 6-2

FARM FOR SALE—800 ACRES—ONE OF the best grain and stock farms in Saskatchewan. For particulars address Drawer 4, Stalwart, Sask.

ELEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES choice cultivated land. Famous Claresholm district, near town. Price thirty dollars. Box 98, Stavely, Alta. 24-6

FARM FOR SALE—HALF SECTION, FIVE miles from Newdale, 160 acres summerfallow, small house, stable, well, \$26 per acre. J. M. Hopper, Newdale, Man. 20-18

WANTED—RENTERS FOR FARMS AT Milestone and Kindersley. Applicants apply stating fully how equipped. G. A. Sytse, Kindersley, Sask.

FOR SALE—GOOD HALF SECTION, FOUR miles from town. Apply to W. W. Vandusen, Medora, Man. 24-6

MISCELLANEOUS

ALBERTA FARMERS—WE CAN SELL your grain in British Columbia. Send us samples or state grades. We pay cash in full against documents. Reference: Merchants Bank of Canada here. Our specialty feed wheat, barley, oats, rye and mixed grain. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. 24-6

THE FARMERS' MILL OF PRINCE ALBERT is turning out high grade flour. Empire Patent, \$2.70 per cwt.; Cook's Pride, \$2.50; Sweet Home, \$2.30; XXXX, \$1.75. Bran and Shorts, \$1.8 per ton. One Northern Milling Co., Box 683, Prince Albert, Sask. 24-6

MILLING OATS WANTED, HIGHEST prices paid, send sample; no delay. Put your name and address on outside of sample. The Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man. 6-6

SEED OATS—WE WANT A NUMBER OF carloads of seed oats for Eastern trade. Must be clean. Send average sample. State quantity, price expected. J. A. Brain and Co., Grain Exchange, Calgary. 5-4

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask.

HELPFUL LITERATURE FOR BIBLE study free on application. International Bible Students' Association, 59 Alloway Avenue, Winnipeg. 23-6

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word Per Week.

20c Per Word for 6 Weeks.

40c Per Word for 13 Weeks.

80c Per Word for 26 Weeks.

\$1.50 Per Word for 52 Weeks.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, \$1.00," contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

SEED GRAIN

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS re-cleaned Marquis wheat, grown on summerfallow and threshed by a new separator. Also about three hundred bushels of Garton's No. 68 six-rowed barley, grown from stock bought direct from Garton's, Winnipeg. Recleaned. Both the above have tested well, and are high class. Geo. E. Stopford, "Prairie View," Fillmore, Sask. 4-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—FOR SEED, GROWN on summerfallow and backsetting. Ask for pamphlet showing its advantages and telling the secret of getting advantage of the seed grain reduction in shipping. John Montgomery, Nokomis, Sask., Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man., and Glen Ewen, Sask. 24-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—MUST BE PURE. Farmers who care insist on this. You, as a practical man, are not so much concerned with show records as where to buy true seed with germination and purity close to 100 per cent. Write for proof and sample, \$2.00 per bushel, sacked. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 17-12

MARQUIS WHEAT WON THE WORLD'S championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Get some of the big, strong stuff that has proved its superiority. Money back guarantee. Send for sample and special early order price. Specially bred seed oats. Big, clean grain at surprisingly low prices. Grass, clover, etc. that defy competition. Investigate. Buying right is easiest saving. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 23-20

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—GROWN ON new land from pure seed, obtained from Indian Head Farms. Splendid plump kernels. Also Garton's Regenerated Abundance, American Banner, and 22 Oats. Samples on application. Prices quoted on stated quantities. The Canadian Development Co., Ltd., Scott, Sask. 4-6

FOR SALE—1,300 BUS. MARQUIS WHEAT grown on new breaking, absolutely freed from weed seeds. \$2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Guernsey, Sask. Bags extra. Mosiman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 21-18

FOR SALE—SIX THOUSAND BUSHELS of selected pure Premost Flax, free from wilt, no mustard. Yield on breaking, 1912, 28 bushels; 1911, 29 1/4 bushels per acre. Splendid sample. \$1.90 per bushel. W. Hill, Tessier, Sask. 8-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—\$1.65 PER bushel, f.o.b. Semans, Sask., bags included. Sample on request. G. Grundon, Swannell, Sask. 6-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—1,000 bushels, \$1.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Marcellin; sacks extra, or get price for lot. F. M. Elstub, Chelwood, Sask. 17-13

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN and free from seeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boham, Sask. 8-8

DODD'S OATS, WHITE—THIRTY-EIGHT hundred bushels good, clean seed. Extra stiff straw. 35 cents per bushel, for carload. Frank Martin, Saltcoats, Sask. 23-6

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT— Pure, re-cleaned, off breaking. \$1.50 bushel (new bags). Buy this superior seed. S. V. H. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 24-18

PREMOST FLAX—GROWN ON BREAKING, \$2.15 per bushel, including bags. Alfred Beckett, Barling, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—A LARGE QUANTITY OF Marquis wheat, free from seeds, at \$1.50 per bushel. W. H. Brown, Souris, Man. 6-6

SEED GRAIN

SEED GRAIN

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—OBTAINED prizes in both standing and threshed grain competitions this year. Stock raised from 5-lb sample, true to type and absolutely clean. Prices, terms and samples on application. Bert Turner, Maymont, Sask. 23-6

MARQUIS WHEAT, RECLEANED, \$1.50 per bushel. Banner Oats, recleaned, extra heavy yielding variety, yielded 120 bushels per acre this year, 45c per bushel. Marcellous Bolinger, Gleichen, Alta. 24-6

MARQUIS WHEAT GROWN FROM SEED obtained from Mooney Seed Co. Free from noxious weeds. Price two dollars per bushel, sacks extra. F. Green, Medora, Man. 24-6

FOR SALE—3,000 BUSHELS GARTON'S Regenerated Red Fife. \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Rossdale, O.N.R., or Rathwell, C.P.R. Bags extra. A. W. Turner, Rosedale, Man. 4-3

MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN ON CLEAN land, graded a very good 1 Northern, weighs 64 pounds to the bushel. Recleaned and sacked, \$1.75 a bushel, f.o.b. Brownlee, Sask. Half cash with order, balance on delivery. Special rate for carload lots on application to Walter Simpson, Brownlee, Sask. 5-6

PREMOST FLAX SEED, GROWN ON breaking from Garton's seed, free from noxious weeds, f.o.b. Battleford or Wilkie, \$2.00 bushel, bags free. Wm. Shury, Battleford, Sask. 5-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—GROWN on new land, \$1.80 per bushel. Sample on request. P. C. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 5-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—TRUE TO VARIETY. Grown on breaking, no noxious weeds. \$1.50 bushel sacked. Sample on request. T. McNeill, Roblin, Man. 5-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN ON BREAKING. Second prize at seed fair, \$1.60 per bushel, bags included. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 5-6

WEEK EARLIER THAN MARQUIS. Garton's 46, \$1.25. Guaranteed clean and pure. Extra good flax, guaranteed clean, \$1.50. Burringham, Strongfield, Sask. 5-3

PURE MARQUIS WHEAT—\$1.60 PER bushel, f.o.b. Balcarres, Sask. Fifty cents per bushel with order, balance on delivery. Wm. Penny, Balcarres, Sask. 23-6

DODD SIDE OATS—TWO CARS. HEAVY white. Stand strong on summerfallow. 88 cents bushel. Clean. Lewis Martin, Saltcoats, Sask. Sample sent. 4-6

O.A.C. BARLEY NO. 21—SEED DIRECT from Toronto. It led at Brandon Experimental Farm by seven bushels. Ripens early and grows a long, stiff straw. Prices, terms and sample on application. I. W. Mann, Medora, Man. 6-6

MY MARQUIS WHEAT IS HARD TO BEAT. Clean, pure, plump, re-cleaned seed, \$1.25, bags extra. Life membership Grain Growers' association with 200 bushels. J. B. Musselman, Cupar, Sask. 6-6

PREMOST FLAX FOR SALE—ONE-FIFTY per bushel, bags extra. John Crosland, Burnside, Man. 6-4

RED FYFE WHEAT, GARTON'S REGEN- erated 1911 strain. Heavy yielding, absolutely pure, grown on breaking, re-cleaned. One dollar a bushel. Also Garton's Regenerated Abundance Oats 1911 strain. Extra early, great yielder, re-cleaned. Sixty cents a bushel, bags extra. Samples on application. Bell Bros., Nokomis, Sask. 6-3

MARQUIS WHEAT—STRONG SEED— Received full score for purity Daysland Seed Fair. Re-cleaned. \$1.25 per bushel. Sample on application. Moore & Sons, Daysland, Alta. 6-6

GARTON'S 22 OATS, GROWN FROM PEDI- gree seed on new breaking. Extra fine seed, free from weeds, cleaned. 50c per bushel, f.o.b. Grainger, sacks extra. Sample on application. Grainger and Sons, Grainger, Alta. 6-6

SEED OATS—BLACK VICTOR. HEAVY cropper, 42 lbs bushel, 500 to 1,000 bushels. 50c, f.o.b., sacks extra. Brewer Barley, 300 bushels, 60c. Matthews, Silver Grove, Sask. 6-18

FOR SALE—600 BUSHEL PREMOST FLAX Grown on new breaking. Clean, free from wilt and good sample. \$2.00 per bushel. H. E. Smelker, Osage, Sask. 6-2

FLAX SEED—CHOICE HAND PICKED. free from noxious weeds, \$1.75 per bushel. Send for sample. Harley, Newton and Law, Richard, Sask. 6-8

WANTED—WESTERN RYE AND BROME grass. Good clean seed. Send samples, prices and quantities to Wm. Rennie Co. Limited, 394 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 6-18

SIXTY DAY OATS—EIPEN TIME SUM- mer fallow; destroy weeds. 75c. Marquis Wheat, \$1.25. Mensury Barley, 60c. Cleaned. Coward, Junias, Sask. 6-6

SILVER KING BARLEY FOR SALE— Coleman and Son, Redvers, Sask. 24-6

MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.10 PER BUSHEL— Write Ward Bros., Deepdale, Man. 24-6

SEED GRAIN

The reduced freight rate of one-half on seed grain is in effect on all Canadian Railroads and applies on either car lots or less—shipment to be made between the dates of January 1, and May 31, 1913.

If you have any grain that is better than usual you should sell it for seed. Put a small advertisement on our Farmers' Market Place page and it will sell it all.

BUTTER

BUTTER—DEMAND IS EXCELLENT FOR No. 1 Dairy Butter in tubs or prints. Advise us how many cows you are milking or how much butter you can ship us every two weeks, and we will write you fully telling you how to secure best results for your butter fat. Simpson Produce Company, 248 Princess St., Winnipeg. 6-tf.

POULTRY

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS, eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

BARRED ROCK PULLETS AND YEARLING hens, \$1.50 each. A few cockerels left, \$2 and \$3 each. Bred from my Manitoba P. Show winners. J. H. Clarke, Virden, Man.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS for sale, two dollars each. O. H. Woods, Airdrie, Alta.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Toms, \$5.00. G. W. Booker, Snowflake, Man.

EARLY HATCHED BRONZE TURKEYS—Prize strain. Healthy. Price moderate. A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man.

PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS \$5, Hens \$3. T. T. Smith, Hurdman Lodge, Sask.

PURE BREED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels for sale; good ones. Wm. S. Muir, Box 82, Saltecoats, Sask.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red Cockerels for sale, two dollars each. John A. Shier, Carnduff, Sask.

25 BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS. All first class birds. \$2.00 each. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask.

HORSES

THREE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, age four, six, ten; sound; guaranteed breeders, for sale. For prices apply McCallum Bros., Moosomin, Sask.

FOR SALE — ONE MATCHED TEAM horses, age four and five, weight thirty-four hundred. One team age seven, weight twenty-seven hundred. For further information apply to O. W. McDonald, Brookdale, Man.

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE HORSES—IF you are looking for something good in either stallions or mares, imported or home-bred, try R. B. Ramage, Greenway, Man.

PERCHERONS—STALLIONS AND MARES for sale, Glen Ranch. Percherons have swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge and Macleod; prices moderate. J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta.

FOR SALE — PERCHERON STALLION, four years old, weighs 1,850 lbs.; sound, guaranteed breeder; price \$1,400; reference, Bank of Inkster. T. S. Holmes, Inkster, N.D.

BIG IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS. Shorthorn bulls and Berkshire boars. Can ship on G.T.P. or C.P.R. Write me your wants. A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask.

SPANISH JACK FOR SALE.—IMPORTED. Pedigreed and registered. Stands 62 inches. Weight, thousand pounds. Interested parties apply to L. J. Scofield, Portage la Prairie, Man.

CORDWOOD FOR SALE

WOOD FOR SALE—SAVE MONEY BY ordering your wood now. I ship only the Best No. 1 in White Poplar, Green Cut, Dry Cut, Seasoned. Before ordering write me for prices. J. G. Leary, Leary, Man.

CORDWOOD FOR SALE.—JOHN BARRY, Kuroki, Sask. Canadian Northern Main Line.

NO. 1 SEASONED WHITE POPLAR CORDWOOD, carlots. Prices reasonable. Irwin McLeod, McCreary, Man.

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM'S PRESENT OFFERINGS: Clydesdale stallions rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Yorkshire boars and sows. A choice lot of Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Prices reasonable. Stations, Carmar and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomerey P. O., Man.

ORCHARD FARM—FOR SALE NOW. \$60 to \$100 will buy a young Shorthorn bull from a splendid bunch. \$300 for a good Clydesdale colt rising 2 years; filly foals, \$200; mares in foal, \$400 to \$600. Large herd of Yorkshires. A car of good young grade cows.—J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

DOGS

WANTED—ST. BERNARD AND FOX TERRIER pups. Apply to E. Gloeckler, Waldheim, Sask.

CATTLE

FULL BLOOD HEREFORD BULLS FOR sale—Eight to thirteen months old, inspection solicited. See them or address Jno. McD. Davidson, Coaldale, Alta.

FOR SALE CHEAP—20 YOUNG REGISTERED Shorthorn bulls of good type and quality, also females, and also a good string of registered Clydesdales, registered Yorkshires, Dairy cows and grade ewes. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, thirteen months and younger; also heifers and cows, and some cows with calves at foot. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta.

20-26

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

PURE BREED JERSEY BULL FOR SALE—Henry Thompson, Fairlight, Sask.

6-6

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Fresian Cattle.

SWINE

WANTED—YORKSHIRE SOWS, FARROW in April. Purchaser, 457 Grace Street, Toronto.

5-2

STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK., BREEDER of Berkshire Swine.

18-tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN

\$20 REWARD—STRAYED FROM 6-22-5, W.S.—Four bay aged work horses: One weighs about 1,700, blind in one eye, rat tail, flat feet, quarter crack; One 1,600, white face and white feet, rat tail; One 1,450, small scar on left rump; One 1,450, branded 5BJ, right hind foot white. Above reward will be given to any person taking in same and notifying Jos. Lawson, Lawson P.O., Sask.

FARM MACHINERY

TRACTION OUTFIT COMPLETE, INCLUDING forty horse-power Flour City engine, Deere plow, separator, discs, etc., in good condition. Selling account land now largely seeded to hay. Will sell all or part of outfit cheap, or trade for live stock. W. H. Pawson, Coaldale, Alta.

20-18

START YOUR GASOLINE ENGINE EASILY, Quickly, coldest weather. Make device yourself. Send dollar bill in envelope for full instructions. Money back if won't work. Addison Johnston, Box E, Stettler, Alta.

20-18

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5-3

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LUMBER—CARLOAD FINISHED GREEN poplar. Good and cheap. Robert Young, Millet, Alta.

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WANTED—A QUALIFIED TEACHER FOR nine months, commencing March 10th. Salary, \$60.00 per calendar month. A. Briggs, Secretary, Rosenheim, Alta.

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WIDOW, WITH CHILD THREE YEARS, wants position as housekeeper or general on farm. Duties to commence March 1st. Apply Mr. Stamp, 162 Matheson Ave., Winnipeg.

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"My dear, would you have time to sew a button on for me before you go?" "I've told you before, Alfred, Jane will do it for you. Please remember you married a typewriter, not a sewing machine."

HE LIKED MUSIC

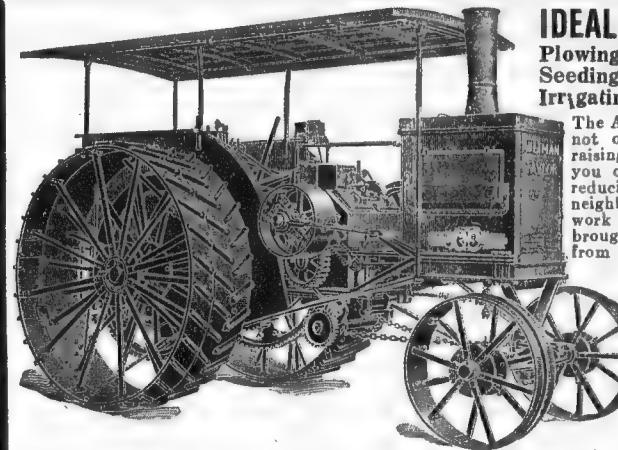
A multimillionaire in a fashionable restaurant pointed to a line on the menu and said to the waiter:

"I'll have some of that, please." "I am sorry, sir," the waiter answered, "but the band is playing that!"

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Daily Capacity
300 barrels

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GLADSTONE, MAN.


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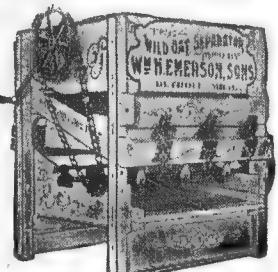
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Perfect Separation of Oats from BARLEY or RYE for Seed.

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Kill the Gophers Early!

Get right after the gophers as soon as they show themselves this spring. Every female killed early means dozens less to destroy your crops during the season.

You'll have little trouble getting rid of the pests if you use the new poison.

"GOPHERCIDE"

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It's a preparation with a base of Strychnine, and all its killing power. But in "Gophercide" the extremely bitter taste and the difficulty of dissolving strychnine have been entirely overcome.

"Gophercide" dissolves easily and completely in warm water, without any acid or vinegar. One package makes a half-gallon of solution, which will poison, through and through, a gallon of wheat—enough to kill over 350 gophers. As the poison penetrates the wheat, it does not wash off when exposed to rain, but keeps its killing power.

Thorough tests throughout the Prairie Provinces have proved that "Gophercide" is the most convenient and most effective gopher exterminator known.

Get a 50c. package, place the poisoned grain at the gopher holes, and you will get all the evidence you want inside one hour.

If your druggist hasn't "Gophercide", order direct from our nearest Branch.

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Alberta Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 7

standing vote, and on Mr. Fream reappearing on the platform he was greeted with musical honors.

The president retired from the chair and the secretary called for nominations for the office of president for the ensuing year. W. J. Tregillus was nominated by Mr. Sheppard, and a resolution that nominations do now close being unanimously adopted, Mr. Tregillus was re-elected president of the U. F. A. for the year 1913.

Mr. Tregillus, who was heartily cheered by the delegates, briefly thanked them for the honor they had conferred upon him in re-electing him to the position and in conferring on him the honor of being the first president to be elected without a contest.

Nominations for Vice-Presidents

Nominations for vice-presidents being called for resulted in the following candidates: H. Sorenson, J. Quinsey, E. Carswell, J. R. Pointer, R. Sheppard, W. J. Jackman, R. P. Ottewell, W. S. Henry.

It was decided that each candidate should be given three minutes to address the convention. It was also agreed that each delegate must vote for four candidates or his ballot would not be counted. The candidates then addressed the convention in the order of their nomination.

Sample Market

When the convention was called to order at two o'clock the ballots for vice-presidents were distributed and upon the scrutineers collecting same it was decided to proceed with the resolutions.

It was decided by the convention that the resolutions should be taken up in the order of their importance, and with that in view, a resolution on the question of sample markets was submitted and carried by a unanimous vote, as follows:

Whereas, the Dominion Government has passed an order-in-council to the effect that a sample market shall be established at Winnipeg and Fort William on September 1, next; and

Whereas, we were given to understand that the statement was made that this order-in-council would not be passed until a complete investigation had been made; and

Whereas, this investigation has not been carried out; and

Whereas, it is felt that the establishment of a sample market at the present time, without the assurance that all the necessary facilities are forthcoming, would not be in the best interests of the producers,

Therefore, be it resolved that this convention reaffirm the stand taken at the previous conventions of this Association, and of the work of the Board of Directors in that regard, and do most emphatically protest against the establishment of a sample market until the facilities necessary for the proper working of this system, including the operation of the terminal facilities as a public utility, shall have been properly safeguarded to the producers of the country.

Meeting With Manufacturers

A resolution was submitted, and adopted by a unanimous vote, as follows:

That this convention heartily approves of the action of The Grain Growers' Guide in sending a telegram to the Manufacturers' Association, asking their co-operation in urging the Government to increase the British preference;

And, further, that this convention would be quite pleased at any time to have its officers meet the officers of the Manufacturers' Association in public conference for the discussion of any and every phase of the tariff question.

Direct Legislation

As was to be expected, the delegates were not long in deciding in very emphatic tones to endorse the principles of Direct Legislation, and this was done by the adoption, by a unanimous vote, of two resolutions, the first coming from Fertile Plains Union, being:

Whereas a limitation of the use of the Initiative and Referendum to only bills not providing for the appropriation of money would render abortive any scheme of Direct Legislation;

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Willow cuttings, Russian Laurel, French Laurel and Russian Golden, \$4.50 per 1,000, express paid to any station in the three provinces; also a nice stock of reliable trees, shrubs and small fruits. No agents; deal direct with me and save 35 to 50 per cent. Any trees that are not satisfactory may be returned at my expense and I will refund the money. Native Ash are proving the best for street planting in the West. I have a fine lot. Send me your address on a postcard and I will send you my price list and printed directions. Nothing beats the Willows for breaks.

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A SAVER OF TIME, MONEY, STRENGTH,
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ALL in HALF
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J. H. RUTHERFORD, CALEDON EAST, ONTARIO

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Therefore, be it resolved that we urgently request our Legislature to impose only those limitations to the use of the Initiative and Referendum as were conceded necessary in our petition to them for Direct Legislation one year ago.

The second resolution was:

That this convention endorse and request the Provincial Government to bring in Direct Legislation at the coming session of the House, the said legislation to include the Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

A resolution which had been submitted asking that the resolutions should be submitted to the convention in the order in which they had been received from the local unions was defeated, it being thought to be impracticable.

The Tariff

There was a very interesting discussion on the tariff question, the result being the passing of three resolutions, the first by a majority vote, the others being unanimous.

The first resolution, which deals with the importation of cattle, reads as follows:

Whereas, there is a great shortage of feeding cattle in Alberta, and

Whereas, our agricultural economists are generally agreed that the farmers of this province should do more mixed farming, and

Whereas, they are prevented from accomplishing this by the high prices of breeding and feeding cattle,

Therefore be it hereby resolved, that we respectfully petition the Ottawa Government to remove for a period of one year the duty on import cattle, regardless of breed or grade.

The second resolution is interesting inasmuch as it shows that the farmers of Alberta are prepared to meet with the other interests and work for what they believe to be right:

Resolved, that the U. F. A. are ready at any time to meet representatives of the manufacturers, to discuss lower tariff, wider markets, and the British preference, and that the secretary of this convention notify the Manufacturers' Association accordingly.

Want Free Trade

The third resolution is the most important of all and may well be taken as a declaration of principles on which the farmers can fight together for their common good.

Whereas, the protective tariff was designed to encourage infant industries for a few years until they became established, but has in reality proven to be an instrument of extortion taken advantage of by a few manufacturers to levy tribute from the people of Canada, and has produced trusts, combines and mergers by which the cost of living has been greatly enhanced, with no corresponding advantage to the public;

And whereas, the tariff is a most inequitable, unfair and unjust method of raising public revenues, as it bears more heavily upon the poor than the rich;

And whereas, we believe that the best interests of the public would be served by absolute freedom of trade;

Therefore, be it resolved that this convention composed of delegates representing 14,000 farmers of Alberta, places itself on record as in favor of the complete abolition of the customs tariff of Canada as soon as possible and the collection of public revenues by a direct tax upon land values;

And further, that we condemn utterly the attempt being made to tax the British workman for the benefit of the Canadian farmer.

Municipal Legislation

Several resolutions were introduced dealing with matters relating to the rural municipalities and school districts, but the majority of them were tabled and the only one which was able to run the gauntlet of the criticism levelled by many of the delegates was one from Stettler Union, which, after some discussion and amendment, was adopted in the following form:

Whereas, many of the incorporated towns of Alberta have included in their limits many bona fide farms; and

Whereas, owing to the rapid development of the said towns the taxes therein are excessively high, and

Whereas, the said farms, though included in the city limits, receive no benefit from the taxes paid by them more than does the surrounding country in general, the water service, electric light, fire protection, police protection,

HAVE YOU SHARED IN OUR SEMI-ANNUAL SALE?

THERE ARE MANY SPLENDID BARGAINS FOR THE ECONOMICAL HOUSEHOLDER. OUR SALE CATALOGUE WILL TELL YOU ALL ABOUT THEM—WHAT THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY COST. GET A COPY IF YOU DO NOT POSSESS ONE. FREE ON REQUEST

Every article we offer in this sale represents a big saving. Every number catalogued is a bargain worth having. Every item is a maximum value at our sale price. Remember we have added only a small profit to the cost of production, just sufficient to cover our handling expenses.



ORDER EARLY!

If you have not already shared in the money-saving opportunities afforded in this sale you should do so at once. Our sale stocks are limited and waiting until the end may mean disappointment. Many of the more popular lines are sure to become exhausted before the closing date. We cannot replenish our supply, and orders which come in after a stock is sold out cannot be filled at sale prices.

Exceptional Value in Women's Mercerized Mull Dresses

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SALE PRICE 255

A charming dress at this price is assuredly a bargain. Such value, it is our unshaken belief, cannot be obtained elsewhere. And remember, the price is shorn of all profit. The bare expense of handling is all that is added to the "cost of production."

This dress is a Spring style in advance. It was, with others, specially designed and manufactured for our Semi-Annual Sale. The woman who wants a really handsome garment should order it. It can be put aside until Summer and worn then.

The workmanship throughout is the best. The material is splendid quality. The dress has a pretty yoke of Chantilly lace; the sleeves are set in and have double rows of lace insertion. The skirt is good and wide and is made with apron effect; the back corresponding with the front. The deep flounce shows a neat band of self material with pin tucks running vertically, below which is a band of lace insertion and two narrow tucks. Sizes, 32 to 44 bust; 23 to 30 waist; choice of 37, 39 or 41 inch skirt length.

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Take your choice in Big Ben. He rings either way you wish—five straight minutes or every other half minute for all of ten minutes unless you switch him off. He's two alarms in one.

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When morning comes, and it's announced by Big Ben's jolly bell, you can't help getting up at once, for Big Ben never fails to get you wide awake.

Big Ben is really three good clocks in one, two excellent alarms and a fine time-keeper to keep in any room and tell time all day by.

If you have got to get up bright and early, if you have to get your help in the field on time, ask for Big Ben at your dealer's and try him for a week. You'll never want to be without him afterwards.

Big Ben stands seven inches tall. He is triple nickel-plated and wears an inner vest of steel that insures him for life. His big, bold figures and hands are easy to read in the dim morning light. His large, comfortable keys almost wind themselves.

He rings five minutes steadily or ten intermittently. If he is oiled every other year, there is no telling how long he will last.

He's sold by 6,000 Canadian dealers. His price is \$3.00 anywhere. If you can't find him at your dealer's, a money order mailed to Westclox La Salle, Illinois, will send him anywhere you say duty charges prepaid.



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By Order of the Board, 30

JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd Jan., 1913.

Winnipeg Office: 426 Main Street W. A. Macphail
Manager
BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

sidewalks, etc., not being extended to them and they desiring no such extension; and

Whereas, it is impossible for the said farmers to pay said taxes out of the income derived from said farms;

Now therefore, the U. F. A. resolves that all land included in the limits of any municipality which has never been subdivided for town lots, and which is being continuously farmed to the extent of at least one-half of the tillable land thereof and the value of which is not materially greater than that of similar land one mile outside the limits of said municipality shall be so assessed that the total taxes payable thereon shall not amount to more than twenty-five cents per acre per year or more than 1½ per cent. on the value of the land without improvements, whichever of them shall be the greater.

Election of Vice-Presidents

The scrutineers reported the result of the election of vice-presidents as follows: J. Quinsey, W. S. Henry, Rice Sheppard, E. Carswell.

Nominations for Directors

Nominations by districts was then called for directors for the ensuing year and the following were placed in nomination:

Victoria Constituency—P. S. Austin; Edmonton Constituency—G. Bevington; Strathcona Constituency—J. R. Pointer; Red Deer Constituency—C. Rice-Jones, H. Janneson, and Dr. Buckingham; Calgary Constituency—H. Sorensen; Macleod Constituency—J. H. Lennox and G. W. Buchanan; Medicine Hat Constituency—I. F. Rowland, W. H. T. Olive, P. Mills and A. Rawlins.

It was decided that in the constituencies where an election was necessary the delegates should conduct their own election and report thereon as soon as possible.

The president declared Messrs. Austin, Bevington, Pointer and Sorensen elected directors by acclamation, and at four o'clock declared the meeting adjourned for thirty minutes for the election of the directors in the other constituencies.

On re-assembling at 4:30 the scrutineers for the different districts announced that the directors elected were Messrs. Buckingham, Lennox and Rawlins.

The Navy

J. Campbell requested that a resolution which had been submitted on the navy question should be introduced and explained that he was in the minority on the resolution committee in this matter.

Mr. Cox, chairman of the Resolution Committee, stated that the resolution referred to had been placed aside as contentious and dealing with a political subject, by the majority of the committee, who were of the opinion that it should not be submitted to the convention.

The question was put to the convention and the decision of the committee was reversed.

The following resolution was then introduced:

Resolved, that we as farmers are opposed to the naval policy of both the Liberal and Conservative parties.

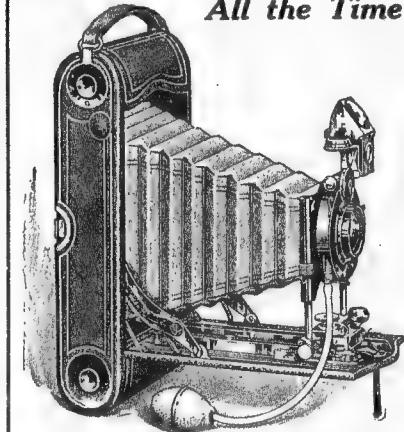
The following was introduced as an amendment, and the original resolution was dropped from the debate:

Whereas, among the Christian nations of the earth there is an ever increasing desire upon the part of the people that war and preparation for war which entails such a fearful harvest of human lives and places such a crushing financial burden upon the taxpayers, should be brought to an end, and that this vast energy now devoted to purposes of destruction and death be utilized in the cultivation of the arts of peace; and that instead of promoting distrust and hatred between nations, a spirit of confidence and brotherhood should be encouraged;

And whereas, both the Conservative and Liberal parties in Parliament have each proposed that \$35,000,000 or more of the public revenues should be devoted to the construction of naval armament without a mandate from the people;

Therefore, be it resolved that this convention of delegates, representing 14,000 farmers of Alberta, places itself on record as firmly opposed to any expenditure whatever of public moneys for the construction of naval armament,

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Making a will is not exclusively a millionaire's luxury. This is one of the greatest of the century's mistaken ideas. Everyone should make a will. No matter if you have a large estate or only a few trinkets to leave, there are two certain facts connected with the leaving of these things. One is that you have definite wishes as to who should receive them. The other is that if these things are not given away by a will in nine instances out of ten they will cause quarrels and perhaps lifelong enmity among your friends and relatives. Whether you leave trinkets or a castle, make sure that it goes to the person or persons whom you wish to have it.

Do your duty and do it NOW. Ask your druggist and stationer for a Bax Legal Will Form, a will form that has been tried and tested and found perfect in the best courts of this country. For 35c you can secure this Bax Legal Will Form with full directions and sample will showing you how to fill it out yourself without a single error. Write today, for you do not know what tomorrow may bring forth, to the Bax Will Form Co., Room 154, 280 College St., Toronto.

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Save a horse and you won't have to buy one. Don't sell or destroy any horse on account of Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb, Sprains or any lameness. Spend

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Kendall's Spavin Cure

—the old reliable remedy. Mr. J. M.

Gordon of St. Lns. Que. writes

"I have been using your Spavin Cure for many years, always with excellent results."

Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's. Pipe, 6 bottles for \$5.00. "A Treatise on the horse" free at

druggists or from

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,

Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

64

but decidedly in favor of Canada encouraging to the utmost the movement towards international peace and disarmament and the settlement of international difficulties by arbitration;

And, further, that this convention is strongly of the opinion that Parliament is not justified in making any further move on the naval question until the same has been submitted to an actual referendum of the people.

After a lengthy debate, the resolution was carried by a standing vote, there being twelve dissentients.

Co-operation

There were no less than eight resolutions on co-operation placed on the order paper for the attention of the delegates but they quickly disposed of same by referring all the resolutions to the executive, with instructions to prepare a plan for co-operative work in Alberta and make arrangements to put same into effect at the earliest possible moment.

Open Meeting

At 8.20 in the evening the president called the meeting to order and about 700 delegates and visitors were in attendance for the open meeting. The president introduced Dr. Tory, president of the Alberta University, who, in an interesting lecture, traced the evolution of agricultural science until the present time.

Miss Miller, of Calgary, recited Mr. Lively's poem "The Rulers," and was very heartily encored.

R. J. Denham delivered an interesting address on Protection and Free Trade, which was enthusiastically received by the audience, and the convention adjourned at 11.30 p.m.

More Money

The president called the meeting to order at 10.20 on Thursday morning and the first proceeding was the receipt of additional pledges and subscriptions from unions and members amounting to about \$160.

Transportation

A resolution dealing with the length of time allowed for loading cars was then introduced and an interesting discussion ensued.

T. S. Atcheson, an official of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was present at the convention, and explained the matter from the standpoint of the railway company. He also answered several questions relating to the distribution of cars, loading platforms, and railway matters generally, and at the termination of the debate the resolution as submitted was defeated.

A hearty vote of thanks was then accorded Mr. Atcheson for the courtesy shown by him in answering the questions submitted, and this was briefly acknowledged by him.

Several other resolutions dealing with railway matters were quickly disposed of, all being adopted by a unanimous vote.

They were as follows:

Reciprocal Demurrage

(a) That the Board of Railway Commissioners be requested to investigate the question of reciprocal demurrage and that the Government pass legislation at once putting into effect reciprocal demurrage which will require the railways to pay a penalty equal to that now paid by the shippers, and consignees, to the shipper, or consignee, for all cars in transit which do not make an average distance of 100 miles per day, once they are accepted by the railway company.

(b) Whereas, reciprocal demurrage between the transportation companies and shippers would tend to facilitate the marketing of grain, and would be in accordance with the principles of common justice,

Resolved, therefore, that immediate steps be taken to impress upon the Government the necessity for the enactment of a Reciprocal Demurrage Act, at the earliest possible moment.

Pro-Rated Freight Rates

Resolved, that the executive be and are hereby instructed to take up with the Dominion Government and the Alberta Government as well, the matter of equalizing the freight rates between the east and west on the postal system, and that the pro-rated freight rate be extended to all countries who have joined the Postal Union with the Dominion, if they wish to do so.

Columbia River Route

Resolved, that the Dominion Government be asked to investigate the Columbia River grain route for the western shipments of Alberta grain, and, if found feasible, that the river be improved to accommodate the prospective trade of the west, and that the Railway Commission be approached to fix reasonable freight rates from points in Alberta to Robson, and that all arrangements to facilitate this grain route be completed by the time the Panama Canal is opened for traffic.

Lethbridge Next Year

The next order of business was the fixing of the meeting place for the next annual convention. Three cities were placed in nomination, Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton, and after the first vote it was unanimously decided to accept the invitation extended to the Association to visit Lethbridge.

The report of the Special Finance Committee was presented and adopted by a unanimous vote.

Grange Opposed to Navy

A telegram from the Dominion Grange was read as follows:

"Naval question submitted to Dominion Grange today, unanimous declaration favoring referendum, with votes on three separate questions: Borden policy, Laurier policy, remain as we are. Both Borden and Laurier policies condemned by Grange, only two dissenting. Reciprocity, increased British preference and direct taxation of land values endorsed. Protective tariff condemned."

The reading of this telegram was received with cheers, and the convention then adjourned till 1.30 o'clock.

Mr. Green Speaks

The president called the meeting to order at 1.45, and F. W. Green, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, extended greetings from his Association, and at the termination of an interesting address was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

Invitation From Miners

F. Wheatley, representing the United Mine Workers of America, requested the convention to send a fraternal delegate to the annual meeting of their Union, which would be held at Lethbridge on February 17. The president thanked Mr. Wheatley for the kind invitation and assured him that a delegate would be appointed to attend the meeting as requested.

Ladies' Convention

Mr. Chipman introduced a resolution in reference to the holding of a ladies' convention, and after a short discussion it was unanimously adopted, as follows:

That this convention is heartily in favor of assisting the ladies in each community to organize under the U. F. A. and enjoying all the privileges of the Association,

And, also, that we instruct the Board of Directors to encourage this work in every possible way so that there will be a large number of lady delegates present at Lethbridge next year, where they may organize a convention of their own.

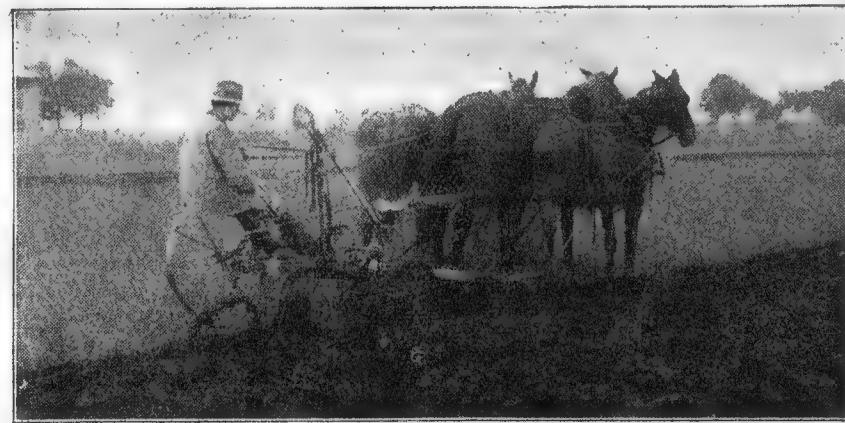
Machinery Legislation

Three resolutions dealing with machinery legislation were introduced, but the one which found favor was submitted by Gleichen Union, and was adopted as follows:

Be it resolved that we register our firm protest against the most unfair form of machine contracts and notes, as used by the big machine companies doing business in this province of Alberta, and that we insist upon the Legislature of this province providing a uniform form of contract which will protect the purchaser as well as the machine companies, and to provide that no notes can draw more than 8 per cent. interest, nor can have collection forced on them prior to May 1st following the year of sale, except in cases where the purchaser may attempt to resell the goods conveyed by the note, or to remove them from the district in which the purchaser resided at the time of the sale.

Cheaper Money

Five resolutions dealing with the money problem were on the order paper; but all were merged into one resolution instructing the executive to embody the suggestions contained in the resolutions into one cohesive whole and accept



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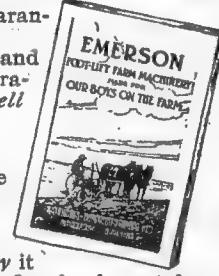
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Bring Satisfactory Results

206 GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG., WINNIPEG, MAN.

References: Royal and Union Banks. P.O. Drawer 1746.

same as a mandate from the Association in this matter.

Consolidated Schools

The following resolution was then submitted and adopted:

Whereas, at the last annual convention of the U. F. A. a resolution was introduced urging the establishment of consolidated schools, and,

Whereas, the necessity for them seems more urgent than ever, because of the need of higher education for the children of the rural districts, to put them on a more equal standing with the children of the towns and cities, and,

Whereas, wherever consolidated schools have been established, they have proven far more satisfactory and efficient than the rural schools, and more economical,

Therefore, be it resolved, that we urge the executive committee of the U. F. A. to use every means in its power to get the coming session of Legislature to immediately pass the necessary law permitting the establishment of consolidated schools and provide sufficient funds to put the schools in operation.

Parcels Post

The opinion of the convention on the subject of parcels post was expressed in the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas, the rates charged by the express companies operating in the Dominion are exorbitant, causing a needless hardship on settlers, especially in the rural districts, and

Whereas, practically all progressive nations have a parcels post system;

Therefore, be it resolved that we urgently request that the Dominion government enact legislation at the present session of Parliament.

Sympathy With Labor

The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, capital does not produce wealth and by no just law, contract or rule of order can be entitled to receive a rate of interest greater in proportion than the risk incurred in its operations; and

Whereas, when such rate of interest is drawn from the brains and industry of those engaged in making it productive it can have no further claims upon labor; and

Whereas, the production of labor is now utilized to not only pay excessive interest on actual capital but also to pay the same rate on watered stocks which represent no true value and often in excess of the actual capital involved; and

Whereas we believe the ceaseless conflicts between capital and labor arise from the aggrandisement of capital to take from labor this unjust hire;

Therefore, be it fully resolved by this Union that we are in full sympathy with the cause of labor to secure its just reward and that we will use our united and individual influence to help them obtain the same.

Cattle Guards

Red Deer Union presented a resolution dealing with cattle guards and the fencing of right of ways of railways, but after discussion an amendment was

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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The rough conditions under which contractors' and builders' teams and delivery horses most frequently work in Western Canada, entails an enormous expense in the up-keep of teams. The use of Canadian Stock Food Tonic and the other remedial preparations of the Canadian Stock Food Company has been worth thousands of dollars to Canadian contractors, builders and manufacturers.

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"I can honestly say that after the second day from the date that I administered this wonderful remedy of yours, I have not heard or seen one horse cough. I think your Stock Food and Medicines are the best on the market and a great boon to all horse owners, and will certainly continue to use your preparations."

J. G. Ross & Co., Engineers and General Contractors, Calgary, Alta., say:
"Your Stock Food has given entire satisfaction. We find it has all the good qualities you claim for it."

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proposed, and adopted, endorsing the action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in working for this necessary legislation.

Inspection of Meats

Airdrie Union presented a resolution dealing with the inspection and slaughtering of animals in Calgary, but after discussion it was withdrawn in favor of a resolution instructing the executive committee to take the matter up with the city authorities and see if some mutual arrangement of the difficulties complained of could be arrived at.

A resolution relating to contracts for telephone posts was also referred to the executive for action thereon.

Cost of Living

The following resolution was introduced and adopted:

Whereas, we believe that the prices of farm machinery, fuel oils such as gasoline, and kerosene, in fact, all implements necessary for farming, are entirely out of proportion to the actual cost of manufacture, transportation, and necessary handling, thus increasing the cost of production of farm produce to a prohibitory degree,

It is hereby resolved, that we request the Provincial Government to appoint a

commission of six members of which three shall be qualified members of the United Farmers of Alberta, elected by the convention, to investigate the actual cost of production, transportation and necessary handling of the above mentioned commodities, offered for sale in the province, and to publish the full report of this commission, and it is also resolved that the convention elect the three members, who must be fully qualified to serve, at the present session.

The convention left it to the president to appoint a committee to represent the Association.

Co-operation

The following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:

Inasmuch as all co-operative organizations in the province must operate under the Joint Stock Companies Act, which forbids a company buying back its own shares, and inasmuch as tenant farmers and others anticipating an early removal from the vicinity of a co-operative store, would like to purchase shares in same were it possible for them to sell their share, or shares, when removing, and since it is most generally impossible after the community has been thoroughly canvassed for shareholders to dispose

of extra shares, and since it will be to the mutual advantage of the co-operative trading company and the farmers to have the latter's subscription and business so long as he remains in the community,

Be it resolved, that we recommend the Government of Alberta to pass a good co-operative bill which will permit of co-operative trading companies buying back their own shares in the case of removal of any of its members from the immediate vicinity of the store;

Further, since confidence is the greatest asset of any company and since the success in organization can be greatly increased, we urge the government to provide in the forthcoming co-operative bill the principle of the Initiative, Referendum and right of Recall, so the fullest measure of democratic government may be obtained, thus assuring the confidence of the membership in the management;

We urge the Government to pass a true co-operative bill similar to either the British Columbia or Wisconsin co-operative laws;

We also recommend that the promised bill be not encumbered with a lot of de-

Continued on Page 30

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

fighting for, you have acted wisely. The Church and the School are unfortunately not as great factors in raising the standard of our social and political life today as they might be.

In order that the ministers of the Gospel might take a more active part in purifying our public life and in bettering the conditions of the laboring classes, it is not necessary that they should preach less of the Gospel, but more of the Gospel, as it was preached by the Man of Nazareth. They should more earnestly and energetically endeavor to bring about that ideal condition, asked for in that prayer which we offer up so frequently: "May Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

Our public schools, too, though perhaps quite successful in academic work, lay too little emphasis on the duties of citizens, and on the prevalence of great social wrongs, which lie at the root of all our social problems. Many of our teachers seem to hold the opinion that there is nothing seriously wrong with our present social conditions. They seem to think that poverty, crime, sorrow, degradation, and other evils resulting from the unequal distribution of wealth, are a part of the divine plan of the Creator.

During my public school career, I was somewhat firmly convinced that all tyrants existed in past centuries, and that the reign of injustice, corruption and Special Privilege took place before our day. But since I have started to think and to observe for myself, I am beginning to see that our greatest reforms are yet to come and most of our natural rights are yet to be attained. During my short term as a school-teacher, I have always endeavored to present these conditions in their true light.

The Guide is doing a noble work in advocating the progressive principles which it stands for. It should be read and supported by every individual who has the interests of his country at heart. I am a constant reader of The Guide, and will ever use my influence in its support, so long as it stands by the righteous principles which it now stands for. Wishing you every success in the good work, I remain,

ALFRED D. LONGMAN.

Deloraine, Man.

UNSEEN COUNSELLORS

Editor, Guide:—I have seen a printed circular which is apparently being sent around to all editors of Western newspapers, also accompanying it is a letter or note soliciting that said circular should be printed in full in the local newspaper. The circular to be thus printed contains thirteen so-called reasons why there should not be a sample market in Canada for the sale of farmer's grain. The curious thing about the whole procedure is that there is no indication of who are behind the move, beyond that the printed matter is from Yellowgrass, Sask., and that copies of any paper printing the circular should be sent to the newspaper, the Herald, at Yellowgrass. No name of any person, or association, or organization whatever is given. Now this question of a sample market is a very important one, and we understand the Federal Government is definitely committed to organizing one or more sample markets for the West. It is passing strange that the authors or organizers of this epistolary effort remain in obscurity. I write this for information. Can you, Mr. Editor or any reader give us more information, and whether the move is a wise one?

Dundurn, Sask. W. HORDERN.

A LESSON FROM THE BALKANS
Editor, Guide:—"The world exists," writes Emerson, "for the education of each man." Let us not allow the great upheaval in the Balkans to die from our memories before we have deduced at least one great lesson. For hundreds of years the petty states surrounding Turkey lay powerless before her barbaric might. Yesterday they agreed to forget their mutual squabbles and do battle together against their mutual enemy. Today that Empire, whose name alone had brought terror to the hearts of her

Continued on Page 30

The "Bissell" Double Action Disk

is a two-in-one Implement. This Harrow is both In-throw and Out-throw. By hitching 4, 6 or 8 of the Bissell Disk Harrows together in a group, you can have a double action outfit for Engine power and disking on a large scale. The gangs are flexible on the Bissell Harrow and are not too long to fit the hollows made by heavy Engine Drive Wheels.

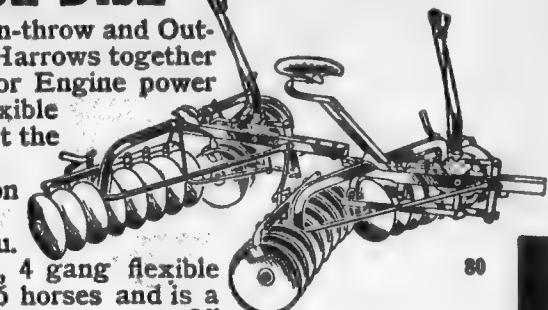
These same Harrows may be used for double action or single disking with horses.

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"This is so, if you use my big galvanized 'George' Shingle and my Galvanized Corrugated Iron in big sheets. They save so much in labor that they pay to use in barns. At one stroke they save erecting cost and they make a barn lightning-proof, fire-proof, strong, warm and independent of repairs or painting. Fire insurance costs less. Upkeep cost is nothing. Use my 'George' metal

Shingle and Pedlar Corrugated Iron, and you build economically and wisely."

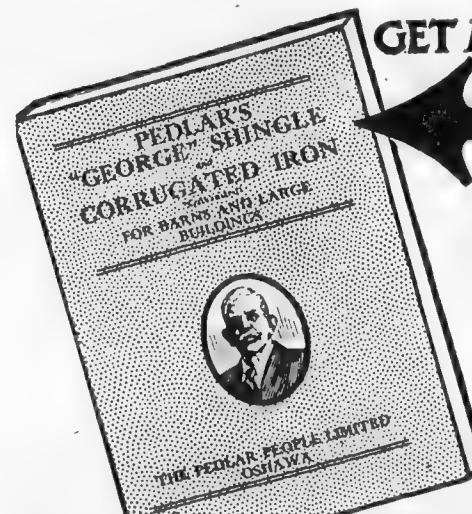
"My 'George' Shingle is made in 100-year non-corroding metal. Each shingle is 24 x 24 inches in size. Your roofer only lays 25 of them, where he would have to lay 600 cedar shingles. See what you save in the labor cost! See how you get a roof that will not rot, leak, rust or burn, like cedar!"

"My Corrugated Iron is nailed on your walls in big 8-ft. sheets that brace the barn framing. A man nails on 24 square feet of metal wall in the time he would nail 5 feet board measure on your barn. There is actual money saved by putting fire-proof walls in metal on your barn."

"Get my new book. It shows how to build a modern barn and get a good barn at little cost. I have spent a lifetime in making Pedlar goods perfect

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"This book of mine shows how a fire-proof, warm and money-saving barn is built with 'George' Shingle and my Galvanized Corrugated Iron. It is full of pictures—shows every important step. Send for it to-day, friends, to my nearest branch."

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Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

A RENEWED ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE COUNTRY

I have just got back and got my breath again after a hurried trip out into the country in thirty-five and forty below zero weather.

It's just the same old country, sisters, only different. At the one farm house where I stayed all night there were evidences of greater comfort—a furnace in the house, which kept the floors nice and warm, and comfortable sitting and dining rooms and sanitary conveniences, which make country life far less of a hardship than it used to be.

But, also, and above all else, the country women were just the same pleasant hospitable folk they used to be, without affectation or pretense. It was good to get back among them again and to feel the warm handshake that generally speaks a heart still warmer.

I enjoyed every minute of my stay and have come back with refreshed recollections of farm life and farm folk.

They are so dauntless these farm women. It was bitterly cold, but they bundled up and packed into sleighs and made far less fuss about driving eight to ten miles than we do about going down town on a raw and windy day.

They told me tales also of pioneer days that brought back clearly and distinctly recollections of the hardships and the struggle and of how we took whatever came and laughed and had a mighty good time in spite of everything.

In those days there were no class distinctions. Everybody met on a basis of

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that, I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking,

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

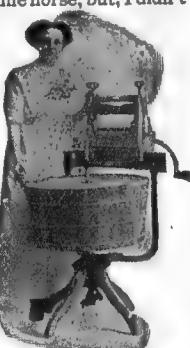
And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally:

I. L. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co.

357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.



a common need for society and comradeship.

Those were the days when nobody ever thought of letting lack of facilities hinder them from doing anything or going anywhere and there was no shame for poor rigs and poor clothes, because all were starting together on an equal footing.

I am not going to bemoan the passing of the pioneer days, for our present civilization has a new dignity and stability, but neither am I going to regret those early days which have built up the strong, independent, reliable womanhood we see on the farms today.

I learned through this brief respite in the country that even though the editor of a farm page has been raised on the farm she needs to renew her acquaintance with it at intervals. I feel nearer to all my readers by reason of this momentary picking up the threads of country life and of course especially to those whose acquaintance I made.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO MAKE MONEY?

Dear Miss Beynon:—I noticed in The Grain Growers' Guide of January 15 how some women earn money making covers for furniture, over sleeves, etc. I don't suppose they make their living by that.

I am a widow left with three little ones to bring up, five, three and one year respectively. Now I wonder if you or anyone who sees this could suggest how I could best earn our living. We are staying with friends at present, but I'm thinking of moving into a house of my own and then I thought I might get some sewing to do, but I'm doubtful if I could do enough—with little ones to look after—to keep us. I have only done plain sewing and if I had a few patterns, such as plain blouse, children's pinnafores, skirt, little boy's suit, child's dress, etc., I think I could manage alright.

Now I would be very much obliged to anyone who would send me—through Miss Beynon—a pattern of any kind. I wonder if any one of the kind ladies who offer clothing in the Sunshine page has a dress to fit little girls of three years and one year. I would be thankful.

MOLLY.

DAHLIA ROOTS TO TRADE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been a silent but very interested reader of the Country Homemakers' page in The Guide and have received much help and encouragement each week. We are having a pretty hard struggle with homestead life just now, but "John" and I are partners and what we have is ours, hard times and all.

I wonder if I might ask right here if any of our sisters are interested in flowers. I am, and we had a fine lot last summer and saved a lot of dahlia roots which I would like to exchange this spring for turkey eggs if I could. I would like to hear from any sister who has turkeys to sell or would trade.

I am sending stamps for the little book "How to Teach the Truth to Children." We have four little folk who are getting inquisitive about things. We have no school as yet so they have no chance to learn only what we teach them, and I am so anxious to teach them the truth as it should be and not in the vulgar way so sell or would trade.

MICK.

PROMISED HINTS

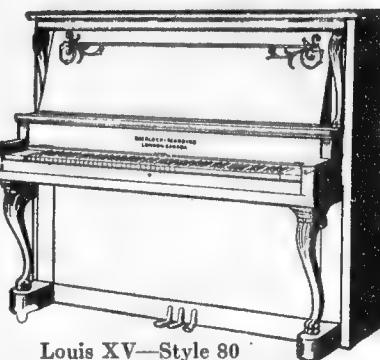
Dear Miss Beynon:—I am sure we all enjoy your page in The Guide. I thank you very much for all the useful hints which I have been able to make use of from your page. After the busy season is over I will try to send in a few helpful hints which have been useful to me. I am enclosing ten cents in stamps for the two booklets entitled "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "The Most Beautiful Story in the World." Thanking you in anticipation, I will sign myself,

MOTHER OF FIVE.

I don't remember whether you ever sent the recipes, did you? If not perhaps you will have time during one of the long winter evenings.

F. M. B.

The Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano "Canada's Biggest Piano Value"



Louis XV—Style 80

The final consideration of all careful piano buyers is summed up in the words: Will it endure? When you buy a piano make sure of the inside features—features that assure not only lasting tonal qualities but also the lasting life of the instrument itself.

A piano, to be a permanent investment, should have the famous Otto Higel Double Repeating Action—Poehlmann Wire, the best imported—Weickert Felt Hammers, none better—Billings Brass Action Flange, the latest innovation. The

Sherlock-Manning possesses all these and every feature that makes for piano perfection.

See the Sherlock-Manning and judge for yourself. Or write direct to us and we'll forward you inside facts and information, telling you exactly how you can save considerable money, and yet own one of the world's best pianos by buying a Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano. Visit our factory, if possible. Write anyhow.

23

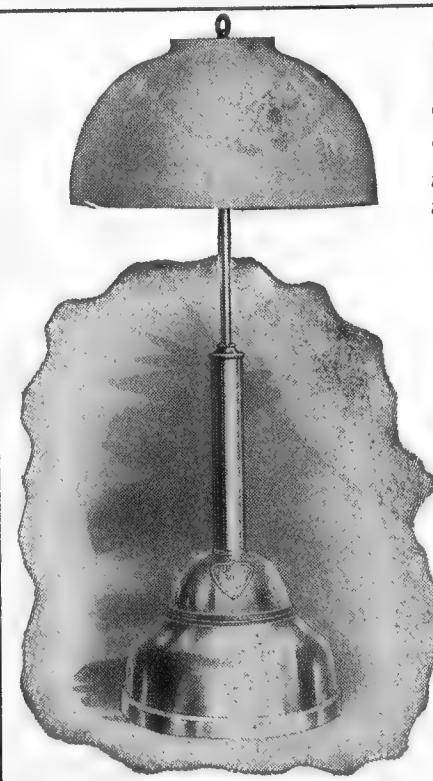
Sherlock - Manning Piano & Organ Co.
London (No street address necessary) Canada

All the New
Sherlock-Manning
Models
Sold on very Easy Payments

CATALOGUES WITH PRICES
AND TERMS
FREE ON APPLICATION

Winnipeg Piano Co.

295 Portage Ave., Winnipeg



Pitner Portable Lamp

"The Lamp
that has stood
the Test"

Are you burning a Kerosene Lamp? If so the economy effected by this lamp will save you the cost of both of them in a short time. You have—

No Chimneys to break,
No Oil and Dirt on your hands,
No daily cleaning and filling,
No wicks to trim and change,
No turning up too high,

AND YOU WILL HAVE—The safest, most satisfactory, most useful lamp in all the world. Guaranteed for five years.

PITNER DEPT.

Lighting Systems Limited
62 Albert Street, Winnipeg

MARQUIS WHEAT CHEAP

Get my SPECIAL, LOW, EARLY ORDER PRICES AND FREE SAMPLES of specially grown stock. Seed secured from Indian Head Experimental Farm. Get genuine, early ripening, heavy-yielding, World Champion Marquis. THE WORLD'S CHAMPION WHEAT FOR 1912—MARQUIS—WAS GROWN FROM SEED SUPPLIED BY ME. Quality Counts.

SEED OATS PEDIGREED BANNER, ABUNDANCE AND GARTON'S No. 22. BIG STRONG SEED, with the vigor and vitality of new land in them. Money back guarantee, with you as judge and jury. Prices that defy competition. Keep your seed grain, grass and clover seed money until you investigate my quality and prices.

Chambers of Commerce

HARRIS McFAYDEN FARM SEED EXPERT

Winnipeg Man.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

HOW TO JOIN THE YOUNG CANADA CLUB

Almost every week someone writes to ask how they can enter the Young Canada Club and get a button. I suppose this is almost the only club that does not give buttons away for money or the asking. You can't buy a Young Canada Club button and you can't get it by writing a letter to the editor. Only those who write stories for our competitions or take subscriptions for The Guide are entitled to buttons and membership in the club.

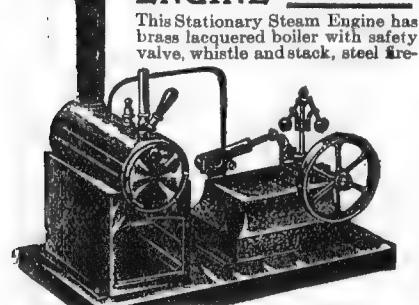
The stories are pouring in for our present competition about heroines and heroes and they are mostly splendid stories such as I know you will enjoy reading.

Nearly everybody this week remembered to write in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only. I got some beautifully written stories and as neat as a new pin, from both boys and girls.

The stories are very charmingly told and about all sorts of interesting folk.

For the benefit of those who have not yet sent in their stories I will repeat that you may write about anyone you have read or heard about who did a brave deed, but I want these to be true stories. It may be some character you have studied about in your history lessons or read about in your school reader, but you must tell it in your own words.

STEAM ENGINE FREE!



This Stationary Steam Engine has brass lacquered boiler with safety valve, whistle and stack, steel fire-

box with spirit burner, fly wheel with speed regulator on metal pedestal, entire engine on wood base.

We give it to you free for a few hours' work selling our beautiful Litho-Art Post Cards at 3 for 5c.

These comprise Easter, Love Scenes, Birthday

Views, Comics, Best Wishes, etc., and are fast

sellers. Write us today for \$4 worth of these post

cards, sell them, return the money, and we will

send Engine exactly as represented by return.

WESTERN PREMIUM CO.,
Winnipeg Dept. G. 2 Canada

DAINTY DRESSED DOLL

GIVEN FREE FOR SELLING POST CARDS



have sold them and returned us the money.

THE JONES MFG. CO., DEPT. G10
WINNIPEG, CANADA

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE FREE



sold send us \$3.00 and we will send moving picture machine and films with 63 views and for prompt return of money we will give a beautiful extra premium free.

THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., DEPT. G.
WINNIPEG, CANADA

Any boy or girl of seventeen years or under may write for this club.

It is necessary to get the signature of one of your parents or your teacher to the effect that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct.

All stories should be on my desk not later than February 15.

DIXIE PATTON.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

BUNNIE'S CHANGE OF COAT

Dear Dixie—I saw in The Grain Growers' Guide where you wanted all the boys and girls to write a story about a plant, animal or bird, so I think I will write about an animal.

For an animal I will choose the bunny, so here is mine.

The bunnies are very pretty little things, as in winter their fur turns white like the snow so that the wolves will not get them. And in summer their coat turns brown so they will not show up so easily among leaves and grass.

The bunnies do not prepare very much for winter as they live on the bark from trees.

Yours truly,
HAZEL PECK,
Age eight.

A WOULD-BE CAMERA MEMBER

Dear Dixie Patton—I mentioned in my last letter that I would send in a photo, but as the picture I took is no good and as I have no more films I cannot send you in a picture. I do not think camera is big enough as it only takes $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$. I have been going to school two and a half years, am in the fourth grade and have had two whippings. We are threshed, but the people up west and southwest are not. My uncle's grain is all in the stack. I like reading books very much. My favorite authors are Alger and Ballantyne. I think I will close with a story.

Look Before You Leap

A wood-cutter once caught a raven and with much trouble got it to say in a hoarse voice, "Of course I am." When he could say this well the wood-cutter took it to market to sell.

Presently a number of farmers came by and one of them, for a joke, asked the price of the raven. "Two guineas," was the prompt reply. Turning to his companions the farmer said, "Do you think the bird is really worth so much?" Before he could answer the raven called out, "Of course I am."

The farmer thought it very clever and bought it. At the close of the day he took it home to his wife. "I have a present for you," he said. "Is it pretty?" asked his wife. "It will tell you that itself," he said as he drew the bird from his pocket. "Of course I am," cried the raven. This greatly pleased the farmer's wife, but after a while when they found out all it could say was, "Of course I am," they soon became tired of it. One night at supper time the farmer said, "You are nothing but a take in." The bird at hearing his master's voice called out, "Of course I am." At this the farmer laughed heartily and said, "You are perfectly right, my friend, and by your own confession, a take in."

Hoping to see the story in print, I remain,

Yours truly,
HOWARD UMPHREY,
Miami, Man., Can.

BADGE IS PRETTY

Dixie Patton—I received my badge O.K. and I think it is a beautiful badge and thank you very much for it.

I wrote a story to the Young Canada Club once before and was very glad to see it in print and to receive a badge. I like your club very much and think it is improving. I am sending in two more stories to help you fill the page. I am writing for my cousin as she is only 8 years old and wants a badge very bad. She said she would be happy if she had one of your lovely badges. I hope you will not object to my writing for her as we have no school, but soon will have. Then she says she will write you a letter as long as her arm and thank you for her badge if you will please send her one.

EUNICE THOMAS,
South Junction, Man.

Send for Hose

That Last

Six Months

A Million People Wear Them

In the United States and Canada

Six pairs of Cashmere Holeproof Hose are guaranteed to wear six months! If one or all pairs wear out or break a thread you get new pairs F-R-E-E!

A Guarantee Ticket with six coupons attached goes with every box of six pairs. If a pair wears out, send it back with one coupon. If two pairs wear out, send two coupons, etc.

24,700,000 Pairs

All six pairs will probably outlast the guarantee. 95% of our total output for the past thirteen years has worn longer than six months. That amounts to 24,700,000 pairs!

FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Send Trial Order

Use the coupon below. Send in your order. Note their convenience. "Holeproof" are made in two grades for men, in black, tan and navy blue. Medium at \$2 for six pairs and fine at \$3 for six pairs. Women's Cashmere Holeproof Stockings (black or tan) \$3 for six pairs. Children's Holeproof Stockings, 3 pairs guaranteed 3 months, \$1.00. Only one size in a box. Colors alike or assorted, as you desire.

Indicate on the coupon the color, weight, size and kind you want and send the money in any convenient way. Thousands buy from us this way. We guarantee satisfaction as well as the hose.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off., 1906
C. & C. Co. Ltd.
169 Bond St., London, Canada

Are Your Hose Insured?

\$60,000 a Year for Inspection

We spend \$60,000 a year just to see that each pair of "Holeproof" is perfection, for we cannot afford to replace many pairs. The million people who wear "Holeproof" are used to a wonderful quality. We cannot chance disappointing them.

The figures above refer to the entire Holeproof business, both in the States and Canada.

Trial Box Order Coupon

HOLEPROOF HOISERY CO. OF CANADA, Ltd.
169 Bond St., London, Can.

Gentlemen: I enclose \$..... for which send me one box of Holeproof

Hose for (state whether for men,

women or children). Size

Color Weight

Name

Street

City

Province

Warm House No Plaster

USE

Comfort Felt.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Costs 75 per cent Less

No Expensive Labor

Write for Free Sample and Full Information to

FRED J. C. COX & CO., Sole Manufacturers

Head Office: Travellers' Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Maclennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Lots Option Trading Flax, Barley

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to the Highest Bidder

Agents wanted at every point where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

R. A. BONNAR, K.C. WARD HOLLANDS W. H. TRUEMAN, L.L.B.

**Bonnar, Trueman & Hollands
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Offices: Suite 5-7 London Block
WINNIPEG

Alberta Directors' Report

Continued from Page 8

committee, as an experiment. This was refused by the committee as it was felt that it would not be advisable to divide the work in the manner suggested.

The committee then approached the provincial Government in the matter of securing grain for farmers who could not get assistance from the Dominion Government, but after considerable delay the answer was received that the assistance asked for was not required and it would not be necessary for the province to take any action in the matter.

Pork Packing

Your directors decided that it would be advisable to secure a reprint of the report of the Commission and with that end in view appointed Mr. Warner as a committee to interview the Government and see if same could be secured. It is possible to report that the request was acceded to, and the first instalment of the reports has just reached the office. It is the intention of your directors to prepare a short summary, drawing particular attention to the co-operative proposals in the scheme and mail a copy of same with the reports. By this means it is hoped that at an early date it will be possible to arouse interest in this important question.

Panama Canal Conference

Your directors attended a conference of the different interests of Western Canada, held in Calgary on June 28 and 29 last, to take steps to prepare for the opening of the Panama Canal. Your directors took an active part at this conference and can report that the delegates in attendance unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators at the Pacific coast.

Live Stock Regulations

Your directors have taken an active part in preparing draft regulations covering the shipment of live stock, and have given the Live Stock Commissioner every assistance in this matter. As a result of the work accomplished to date it is expected that a conference of the railways, live stock men and farmers will be held at an early date when an effort will be made to arrive at an amicable agreement for the adoption of these proposed regulations.

The Grain Commission

A committee of your Board of Directors was in attendance at the meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners held at Calgary in August, and presented a strong case for the immediate construction of terminal facilities at the Pacific Coast. The chairman of the Commission promised to take the case under advisement, but the decision arrived at has not yet been made public.

The committee also assisted the Board

of Trade in presenting a case in favor of Calgary being made an order and terminal point.

Fire Guards

Your directors have assisted the Chief Fire Inspector of the Board of Railway Commissioners to collect information relating to the plowing and burning of fireguards and the information which is being secured will be tabulated and submitted to a joint conference which will be arranged for in the near future. It is hoped by this means it will be possible to devise a more satisfactory plan than the one now in force in this regard.

Building Roads

Your directors have approached the Government in the matter of road building and suggested that as it will be possible for rural municipalities to borrow money for substantial improvements upon debentures, it will be advisable for the Government engineers to prepare specifications covering all kinds of road work, to be used as a model, and that a copy of these specifications should be sent to all municipalities in the province.

The Navy Question

Your directors decided to support the stand taken by the Dominion Grange of Ontario, in the matter of a navy, and prepared petitions, sending them throughout the province for signature, asking that this question be submitted to a referendum of the people before being finally decided.

Ranch Commission

Your directors decided to submit a case to the Ranch Commission which held meetings throughout the West last fall, and at the final meeting presented a written statement giving, as far as could be gathered, the views of the farmers on the subject of leasing lands for ranching purposes.

Machinery Contracts

At the suggestion of your directors it was decided to press vigorously for legislation providing for uniform machinery contracts, and with that end in view a copy of one of the contracts now used by machine companies was sent out as a circular. As a result of this, and the decided stand taken by the members of the U. F. A. on this question it is hoped that the government will, at the forthcoming session of the Legislature, introduce legislation bearing upon this important subject.

Parcels Post

It is with considerable pleasure that your directors report the fact that in all probability legislation will be introduced at an early date providing for a start towards the parcel post system. It is anticipated that the plan will follow the system—the zone system—which recently became effective in the United States, instead of the uniform rate on the plan which now prevails in our post office department. If the rates are in any way favorable it will be an effective check to the extortionate express charges which now prevail.

Cheaper Money

Your directors have had circulars prepared dealing with the question of cheaper money and same have been submitted to the members for consideration. This information shows that there are three systems in force at the present time: State loans to settlers through a government department as in New Zealand; loans to settlers through the medium of state banks, as in Australia; and the co-operative credit system which is to be found in Ireland, Germany, Denmark and many other countries.

Reciprocal Demurrage

Last fall the railway companies applied to the Board of Railway Commissioners asking for an order increasing the demurrage rates for loading or unloading cars to \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00 per day, and after hearing the arguments presented the Board passed an order increasing the rates from \$1.00 per day to \$2.00 for the first day and \$3.00 for each additional day's delay.

Talk About Simplicity!

Here are all the parts that go to make up the bowl of the

SHARPLES

TUBULAR

CREAM SEPARATORS

and with these three we guarantee Tubulars to skim 50% closer and to continue to skim 50% closer than any other separator made.

THIS BEING THE CASE—

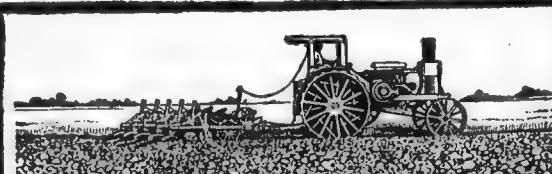
Why should you have to wash up seven times this many pieces—twice a day?

That is a question that is easier to ask than to answer. There has never a claim been made for Sharples Tubulars that could not be proven;—there has never a machine left our Factory that was not guaranteed *Forever*.

Mark that—not merely a year, or two years—or even five—but *Forever*. Look into these features before exchanging your old separator, or at the time you decide that there's money in selling the cream and keeping the skimmed milk on the Farm.

Write for our interesting Catalog 342 and arrange for a *Free test right under your own roof*. The people who ask questions are the ones who buy Tubulars.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.



Buy This Outfit On Approval Name Your Own Conditions

Test this Avery "Light-Weight" Tractor and "Self-Lift" Plow in your own field before you buy it. We take the risk. We sell it to you *on approval*.

Think what this means. It must mean that we have thoroughly tested out these machines and know that they will do what we say. It must mean that you can depend on what we say about Avery Tractors and Plows for we give you a chance to test their truth before you accept the machinery.

Farming with an Avery "Light-Weight" Tractor and "Self-Lift" Plow is a wonderful advance over horse or mule farming. With one of these outfits you can farm cheaper, easier and better. Records kept by Avery owners prove that they cut the cost of horse plowing in half and even lower. Also save on all kinds of farm work, discing, harrowing, harvesting, hauling, threshing and general traction and belt work. Three sizes—they fit any size farm, small, medium or large—12

AVERY
"Light-Weight"
Tractor and
"Self-Lift" Plow

Power Farming Facts Free Hundreds of men are already farming and "Self-Lift" Plows. You can do what they are doing in cutting down expense, saving hard work and raising bigger crops. Avery Tractors are sold at a low price. You can pay for one quick in your own work and even quicker by working for your neighbors if you want to. They are built by a large established company and backed up by Strong Guarantees. Write at once for complete Avery "Light-Weight" Tractor and "Self-Lift" Plow catalog and Free Power Farming Facts.

AVERY COMPANY 2178 Iowa Street, Peoria, Ill.
Canadian Jobbers Haag Bros. and Holleran Co., Ltd., Winnipeg and Regina
Also manufacturers of Avery Undermounted Steam Traction Engines, "Yellow-Fellow" Grain Thrashers and Gasoline Farm Trucks

PLAN NOW FOR A GOOD KITCHEN GARDEN



There are no vegetables just like your own growing. Provide for a good table, eat vegetables, and throw away medicine.

We not only supply you with the Finest Tested Seeds for this Country, but we also show you

"HOW TO GROW THE BEST VEGETABLES"

Told in our booklets, 153 pages (copyrighted). The first of the kind printed in Canada. They contain the best Western experience of expert Market Gardeners. Sound, practical and sensible—just what you want to know in preparing the seed bed, manuring, starting the seed, transplanting, forcing, ripening, storing, destroying insects, etc. The price is 10 cents per booklet (\$1.00 for the full set of 11, including vegetable and special field crops), but FREE to purchasers of our seeds. See our catalogue, page 2.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE. ADDRESSING DESK 10

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

CANADA'S
GREATEST
SEED HOUSE

**Warm, dry feet
Guaranteed
or money
refunded**

Let us send
you our
Catalogue

LUMBERSOLE BOOTS
WOOD SOLES
DELIVERED FREE PRICES

\$175
Ideal for
Winter and Spring
wear fully protect
from cold and damp.

SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SPECIALTY CO.
134½ Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

**\$175 SAME AS CUT
DELIVERED FREE**

BRITISH MADE

Needless to say this has caused considerable comment throughout the country and a strong and persistent demand for reciprocal demurrage is now making itself felt, many of the Boards of Trade taking steps to secure data on this subject. Your directors are also acting in this matter and are collecting evidence which will show the losses sustained by farmers through cars being delayed in transit. It is interesting to note in this connection that a ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered a few days ago, the reciprocal demurrage law passed by the State of Michigan has been declared unconstitutional. Although a decision such as this will make the work harder still it will not deter those who have the matter in hand in trying to secure a settlement of this question.

The Bank Act

The Bank Act is up for revision at the present session of Parliament and two clauses have been inserted which are of interest to the farmers. These refer to the borrowing of money on the security of grain and of cattle. It is currently reported that these clauses will be of great benefit to the farmers, but your directors cannot agree with this statement for the reason that in the first case no provision is made as to where the grain shall be stored, and the clause is therefore so ambiguous that as a means of providing relief to the farmers it will be useless, while in the second case the clause refers specifically to ranchers, leaving out farmers entirely, while security on horses, sheep or swine, would not be acceptable. Your directors have caused strong representations to be made to the Government upon these questions.

Transportation

During the past year your directors and the Transportation Committee have done everything possible to further the cause presented some time ago, asking for a reduction in Western freight rates, and the case which is now before the Railway Commission is progressing towards a conclusion. This, with other cases bearing upon same, has occupied the attention of your committee during the past year, and at each sitting of the Commission in Western Canada steps were taken to have representatives on hand to look after the interests of the members of the U. F. A.

It is with considerable regret that your directors report the very sad and unexpected death of the Hon. Mr. Mabee, Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners. Mr. Mabee was a strong friend of the West and was held in high regard by all who knew him. He has left a place in public life which will be void for many years to come, and his memory will always be respected for the clear and impartial manner in which he handled all questions submitted to him, and for his unfailing courtesy no matter whether the question be large or small.

The Guide

Your directors have great pleasure in referring to the satisfactory progress made by our official organ, The Grain Growers' Guide, during the past year, and the latest figures secured from the editor, that the circulation in Alberta alone has increased over one thousand during the last three months, is very gratifying indeed. In connection with this work your directors wish to thank the great friend of the U. F. A., who has during the last few days placed at the disposal of The Guide the sum of \$500.00 to be expended in prizes for a subscription campaign in Alberta during the winter months. Although he wishes to remain anonymous, his gift is appreciated and it is hoped that the result will be a large increase in subscriptions from Alberta during the next few months.

Your directors have spent a very busy time taking up the questions of moment during the past twelve months and feel that the progress made is cause for considerable gratification, and wish to thank all who have so kindly assisted in this work. While the work which has been done during the past year is important still it is only paving the way for more serious questions for the future, and with this in view your directors would bespeak for your incoming Board the kindly interest and support of every member of the U. F. A.

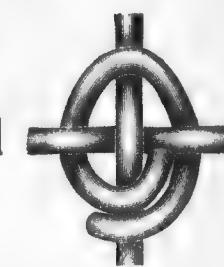
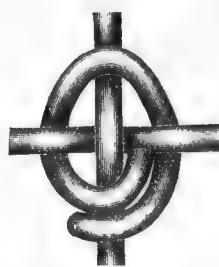
All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROYAL WIRE FENCE

Direct from Factory to Farm

THE SARNIA FENCE COMPANY Limited

SARNIA - ONTARIO



When we say direct from factory to farmer, it means a saving in dollars to our farmer customers, our method of selling means that we permit our customers to retain for themselves the commissions and profits which, under usual methods of selling fence, go to the agent or dealer. Efforts are made by these agents to have you believe that the difference in price of Royal fence and the prices of other makes is due to inferior quality. This is not the case; fifty thousand of the most prosperous farmers in Canada bought Royal fence during 1912. They are far too wise to buy wire fence for mere price reasons, they investigated and acted on their best judgment, and every one of them stand ready to tell you that Royal fence is made of the best all number 9 hard steel wire with the best galvanizing, and the most perfectly woven fence they ever used, and they had it delivered at their railroad station at from 5 to 10 cents per rod less than their dealer or agent could possibly sell them.

We know that our direct from factory to farm method is such a dollar saving proposition that we fearlessly publish our prices which include freight prepaid by us to any railroad station south of North Bay in Old Ontario. Stop for one moment and think what price you were compelled to pay for fence before the Sarnia Fence Company came into the field, and in recalling the old prices you would not need to draw very much upon your imagination to know where the price of fence would go if the Sarnia Fence Company could be gotten rid of; it is, therefore, in the interests of every farmer not only to purchase Royal fence, but to use his influence with his neighbors as every customer helps us reduce our cost of manufacturing and enables us to keep our prices down. Our entire plant, which has more capacity than any three other plants in Canada, is running day and night, and our entire product is marketed to the farmer direct. We want your orders whether for one bale or a car load, and we sell all our fence with the guarantee, your money back, and we pay freight both ways if dissatisfied.

The following are the prices at which we are selling fence. On account of the continued upward prices of the wire market, we do not guarantee them for any given period. We may be compelled to advance the prices again, but you may rest assured that we will not advance until compelled to. We, therefore, urge you to buy fence as early as possible.

5-40-0—HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 10, 10, 10, 10. Weight per rod 6½ lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid in Old Ontario.....	19c	9-48—GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod 12 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid in Old Ontario.....	31c
6-40-0—HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9. Weight per rod 7½ lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid in Old Ontario.....	21c	10-50—HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOG FENCE. Has 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4¾, 5½, 6, 8, 8. Weight per rod 13¾ lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid in Old Ontario..	33c
7-40-0—HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Weight per rod 8½ lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid in Old Ontario.....	23c	11-54—HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOG FENCE. Has 11 line wires, 54 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4¾, 5½, 6, 6, 8, 8. Weight per rod 14½ lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid in Old Ontario..	37c
7-48-0—HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Weight per rod 9 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid in Old Ontario.....	24c	15-50P—STOCK AND POULTRY FENCE. Has 15 line wires, 50 in. high, 24 stays to the rod, top and bottom No. 9, filling No. 12 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7. Weight 12 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid in Old Ontario.....	37c
8-34—SHEEP AND HOG FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 34 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4¾, 5½, 6, 8. Weight per rod 10 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid in Old Ontario.....	27c	FARM GATE—12x48, freight paid with fence orders.....	\$4.00
8-40—GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Weight per rod 10½ lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid in Old Ontario.....	28c	FARM GATE—13x48, freight paid with fence orders.....	\$4.25
8-48—GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid in Old Ontario.....	29c	FARM GATE—14x48, freight paid with fence orders.....	\$4.50
9-48—GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid in Old Ontario.....	29c	WALK GATE—3½x48, freight paid with fence orders.....	\$3.00
9-48-0—HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid in Old Ontario.....	29c	STAPLES, GALVANIZED—1¼ in., per box of 25 lbs. Freight paid with fence orders only..	\$0.75
Customers in New Ontario, Quebec, Maritime Provinces, and the North-West may deduct 2 cents per rod from the above prices of fence, 25 cents from the gates, stretchers and barb wire, 10 cents from the brace wire, and 15 cents from the staples; customer to pay his own freight from Sarnia. Write us, tell us what style you want, and we will tell you what your fence will cost you after paying your freight. We have never yet found a locality in the Dominion of Canada where our price with the freight added was not less by a good margin than your dealer or agent will ask you.		BARBED WIRE, GALVANIZED—Two point, per spool of 80 rods, freight paid with fence orders.....	\$2.25
		BRACE WIRE—No. 9 Soft, per coil 25 lbs, freight paid with fence orders.....	\$0.85
		STRETCHER—all iron, top and bottom draw, very heavy tested chain, extra single wire stretcher and splicer; the best stretcher made at any price, freight paid with fence orders..	\$7.50

The above prices include freight prepaid by us to any railroad station (electric and boat lines not included), south of North Bay in Old Ontario. We do not prepay freight on gates, stretchers, barb wire, brace wire or staples, except when ordered shipped with fence.

Customers in New Ontario, Quebec, Maritime Provinces, and the North-West may deduct 2 cents per rod from the above prices of fence, 25 cents from the gates, stretchers and barb wire, 10 cents from the brace wire, and 15 cents from the staples; customer to pay his own freight from Sarnia. Write us, tell us what style you want, and we will tell you what your fence will cost you after paying your freight. We have never yet found a locality in the Dominion of Canada where our price with the freight added was not less by a good margin than your dealer or agent will ask you.

THE SARNIA FENCE COMPANY LIMITED
SARNIA :: ONTARIO

DIRECTORS MEETING

A meeting of the newly elected board of directors was held in the board of trade rooms, Calgary, on Friday morning, January 24, 1913, at 10 o'clock. Present: W. J. Tregillus, President; J. Quinsey, W. S. Henry, R. Sheppard, E. Carswell, Vice-Presidents; D. Buttingham, P. S. Austin, J. R. Pointer, H. Sorensen, J. H. Lennox, A. Rawlins, G. Bevington, Directors, and E. J. Fream. P. P. Woodbridge was appointed Secretary Treasurer of the association for the ensuing year.

The following committees were appointed:

Legislative

E. J. Fream, G. Bevington, R. Sheppard.

Special Elevator Committee

W. J. Tregillus, J. Quinsey, W. S. Henry, R. Sheppard, E. Carswell, E. J. Fream, G. Bevington, P. P. Woodbridge.

Elevator Committee

J. Quinsey, P. S. Austin, J. H. Lennox, W. S. Henry, J. R. Pointer.

Direct Legislation Committee
The Legislative committee.**Canadian Council of Agriculture**

W. J. Tregillus, J. Quinsey, R. Sheppard, E. J. Fream, P. P. Woodbridge.

Labor Committee

G. Bevington, J. R. Pointer, J. H. Lennox.

Representatives to Labor Convention

W. J. Tregillus, J. Quinsey.

It was decided to leave the organization work in the hands of the directors, each director to have charge of his own district, with power to call for assistance when required, and accounts for this work to be countersigned by the directors before payment is made.

Each director will be supplied with a copy of all letters and requests received from his own district for organization work, and will have power to act in the matter.

An effort will be made to have the monthly circulars translated into German and French and published in the papers printed in those languages.

Several resolutions passed by the convention will be submitted to the unions for consideration.

A special committee consisting of the members of the executive residing in Calgary was appointed to interview the city authorities in reference to the meat inspection by-law recently passed by the city council.

The resolutions adopted at the convention were referred to the various committees, with instructions to act upon same at the earliest possible moment.

The Legislative committee received instructions to take up the chilled meat proposition and see if some definite conclusion cannot be arrived at in this matter.

The following resolution was adopted in place of one submitted by Seven Persons Union:

Whereas the so called treating custom is the biggest evil in connection with the liquor traffic; be it resolved that the government be urged to amend the liquor laws of the province, prohibiting the custom of treating minors in or out of the bar, and making the breaking of the law in this respect a criminal offense.

A resolution from Harmony Union in reference to coal mines was referred to the executive committee, with power to act.

We have quarrelled long enough with the statesmen and diplomats of Berlin; it is a costly quarrel; it is a useless quarrel; it is a quarrel about nothing substantial with the people whose interests in all parts of the world are, or ought to be, similar to ours. It is a quarrel with our best customers.—Sir J. Brunner.

Raw Furs

We pay the highest possible prices for all kinds of Raw Furs. We need all you have. Write for Free Price List and Free Trapper's Book offer.

Best prices paid for Deer Heads.

INDIAN CURIO CO.

549 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

EXPERT SCIENTIFIC TAXIDERMISTS

Dominion Grange Convention

Toronto, Jan. 29.—The annual convention of the Dominion Grange, held in Toronto last week, was the most successful meeting which has been held in recent years.

Clear cut declarations were made on several important public topics, including the navy question, matters relating to the tariff, and on Direct Legislation. The resolution adopted in regard to the navy question read as follows:

Prior to the last general election we were told by Mr. Borden that we should have a chance to pronounce upon the whole question of the Navy if he and his party were returned to power. The public generally understood his promise to be clear and definite, and they accepted it in good faith. Now they are confronted with the prospect of handing over \$35,000,000 to the British Admiralty without any constitutional means of protesting against the same. And, further, if the question is placed before the people in a general election, into which many other issues will enter in addition to the inevitable and unfortunate intrusion of partisanship, it will be quite impossible to get any intelligible verdict upon the one specific question. And even if all other questions could be, for the time, put aside, and if partisanship could be completely and immediately eradicated, we should even then be compelled to choose, as it were, between the devil and the deep sea.

Both Naval Policies Condemned

We have no hesitation in condemning the naval policies of both parties and reaffirming our belief that both Canada and Great Britain stand to lose heavily by either building a Canadian navy or assisting Great Britain in maintaining naval supremacy. The "German peril," which has thrust the naval question into prominence, is largely Great Britain's own creation, being due to her expressed determination to remain mistress of the seas, and her refusal to accept the position made at The Hague Conference that private property should be immune from capture on sea as on land. Her acceptance of this latter proposition, to which Germany gave her consent, would have removed the whole foundation of the now popular argument that Great Britain must of necessity dominate the seas in order to escape starvation in time of war, and at the same time leave Germany without the excuse which she now frankly gives in justification of her naval policy, viz., the necessity of protecting her growing maritime commerce in time of war. Britain's failure to accept the very reasonable proposition then made, and her continued refusal to make amends for the mistake she then made we regard as disastrous in the highest degree. Moreover, we do not believe that Canada's expressed willingness to assist in maintaining British naval supremacy will have the effect of overawing Germany and leading to a reduction of armaments. We believe, on the contrary, that it will have a tendency to stimulate the German naval policy, and so aggravate that monstrous condition known as an armed peace.

While condemning both naval policies now before the public, we think that the majority should rule, and that a fair and clear pronouncement upon the whole naval question is called for. This is impossible unless the question is submitted to the electors separately in a referendum, and also impossible unless other choices besides the two now before the Canadian Parliament are submitted at the same time. That the politicians will take such contemptible advantage of our constitutional system as to deny these privileges to the Canadian electorate, we are reluctant to believe.

We demand a referendum presenting at least three choices, viz.:

- (1) A Money Contribution;
- (2) A Canadian Navy;
- (3) To remain as we have been.

Before the resolution was formally put, an informal vote of the Grange was taken on the two policies now before Parliament, and with only two dissenting votes the members declared against either a money contribution or the creation of a Canadian navy. The Grange was unanimous in its declaration that the whole question should go to the people in the form suggested by the Grange itself.

Pledge Candidates to Referendum

During the discussion the statement was made by H. J. Pettypiece, ex-M.P.P.,

that an election is almost certain to occur during the coming summer. He further urged that in the event of such election occurring, and in the further event of Parliament not providing for a referendum, that steps be taken to pledge candidates of both parties to demand a referendum before the country is irrevocably committed to any naval policy. On motion of Mr. Pettypiece, seconded by E. C. Drury, the following resolution was adopted:

That in the event of the present Dominion Parliament refusing to submit the naval question to the people in the form of a referendum, and should there be a general election before the question is finally settled, that the Grange see every candidate is pledged not to support in Parliament any naval policy until such a policy has been submitted to the people, apart from any other question in the form of a referendum, and where party candidates refuse to be pledged that independent candidates be placed in the field where possible.

Protective Tariff Denounced

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

We would again express our belief that the protective principle should be entirely eliminated from the tariff, and that as soon as may be, the public revenues be raised by direct instead of indirect taxation. An indirect tax such as customs duties is susceptible of gross unfairness of incidence, is expensive to collect, and is out of harmony with progressive thought. The incidence of a direct tax is patent to all, and its expenditure will therefore be more carefully watched. It is easier to collect and much more difficult to evade.

During the discussion prior to the adoption of this resolution E. C. Drury declared that for every dollar paid into the public treasury under the protective tariff, \$8 are paid to manufacturers in enhanced prices for articles of home make. To this J. J. Morrison added that if we had a system of direct taxation no government would think for a moment of spending \$35,000,000 of public money on any naval scheme.

For Referendum on Reciprocity

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:

The Dominion Grange has persistently advocated any and every movement

towards freer trade, and heartily supported the reciprocity agreement of 1911. The defeat of that agreement by the general election of September, 1911, we believe to have been secured by an unfair and irrelevant appeal to partisanship and to international prejudice. We are still confident that reciprocity in trade with the United States would be to the great and lasting benefit of both countries, and we are, moreover, equally confident that its realization, though it may be delayed by selfish interests, cannot be permanently blocked. We are glad to reaffirm our allegiance to that cause, and we desire to express the hope that when next the question is placed before the Canadian people it may be put in the form of a referendum so that the public mind may not be distracted and confused by appeals to party spirit and the intrusion of wholly different questions. It is only fair to the Canadian voter that he be given a chance of giving a definite answer to a specific question.

Comparative Implement Prices

During the discussion on this subject Chas. Anderson said that a 45-horsepower engine, such as is extensively used in threshing and plowing in the West, costs on board cars at the factory on the American side \$1,500. The duty on this machine on entering the Western provinces amounts to about \$300. An American separator, which costs \$900 at factory door, has to pay a duty of some \$200 on entering this country. A gas tractor engine, costing \$2,000 at the American factory, pays a duty of some \$380 on crossing the line. An American engine and gang plow, with a factory price of \$560, has to pay a duty of about \$112. A 10-ton road roller costs in the United States \$2,200, and about \$2,400 to \$2,500 here. A road grader, which costs \$275 in the United States, costs \$320 here by the time duty is added to it. The John Deere Plow Co. has an agency fifteen miles from the boundary line of Manitoba. A plow made by this company costs \$56 cash, or \$60 on time in the United States, and \$80 cash, or \$86 on time here.

Increase in British Preference

The resolution dealing with the British preference, which likewise met with unanimous approval, read as follows:

We again recommend such a gradual increase in the British preference as will, in the course of a few years, lead to complete free trade with the mother country.

Continued on Page 30

Potash for Prairie Soils

Past and present farming methods in the West have resulted in the rapid exhaustion of soil fertility, and the Western farmer now realizes that something must be done to restore or increase the productive power of his soil. One of the most rational ways of preventing this loss of fertility is by the application of Artificial Fertilizers.

This important subject is treated of in a bulletin "POTASH IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES." This bulletin, together with the following may be obtained free on application:

Kindly state which bulletins you require:

- "Artificial Fertilizers; Their Nature and Use"
- "The Principal Potash-Crops of Canada"
- "Farmer's Companion"
- "The Potato Crop of Canada"
- "Fertilizing Fodder Crops"
- "Fertilizing Orchard and Garden."

German Potash Syndicate
1102-1106 Temple Building Toronto, Ont.

WALL PLASTER

THE word "Empire" is a guarantee that the material will give results not to be obtained by using any other plaster material.

"Empire" Plaster Board—the Fireproofing Lath.

We shall be pleased to send you the "Plaster" book, it will give you just the information you are looking for.

The Manitoba Gypsum Co. Limited
WINNIPEG - CANADA

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, February 1, 1913)

Wheat—The market closed a full cent higher today than a week ago and the general trend a little stronger during the closing days. The possible break off of peace negotiations in Eastern Europe coupled with bullish reports from Liverpool have, in general way, influenced this. There are practically no new features in the market that may have some bearing on prices, this resulting in continued uninteresting sessions. The demand still rules very good for contract grades and offerings of these are very easily being taken care of. Higher commercial grades are commanding better prices, while the lower are unchanged. Toughs and rejects are a little better, with values a half to a cent in advance.

Oats—While prices advanced considerably during the week, probably in sympathy with wheat, and the demand still continues steady, there is hardly anything new as yet to comment on.

Barley—Although prices were easier in the middle of the week, closed a shade higher today with the demand for all grades a little better. There is very little fluctuation in offers for export barley, indicating that foreigners are still needing supplies.

Flax—As intimated in last week's letter, this product is receiving better attention of late on the local market and prices have advanced over three cents in consequence. The undertone still continues firmer, but a late foreign review plainly shows where the world's visible supply is indeed very large and while the Canadian article is still given the preference by being of excellent quality and relatively cheap, the fact of the Argentine crop constituting a record, both as regards quality and quantity, is something to be reckoned with.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Wheat	Jan.	May	July	No grade wheat, 1 car	83
Jan. 28	82	86	88	No grade wheat, 2 cars	78	
Jan. 29	82	87	88	No grade wheat, 1 car	83	
Jan. 30	82	87	88	No grade wheat, 2 cars	82	
Jan. 31	83	87	89	No grade wheat, 1 car	70	
Feb. 1	87	89	No grade wheat, 1 car	75		
Feb. 3	87	88	No grade wheat, 1 car	71		
Oats				No grade wheat, 1 car	73	
Jan. 28	35	36	No grade wheat, 1 car	73		
Jan. 29	35	36	No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	88		
Jan. 30	35	36	Rejected western wheat, 1 car	90		
Jan. 31	36	37	No. 4 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana	81		
Feb. 1	36	36	Screenings, 1 car, per ton	10.00		
Feb. 3	36	36	Screenings, 1 car, per ton	9.50		
Flax				Screenings, 1 car, sample, per ton	12.00	
Jan. 28	109	114	Buckwheat, 32 sacks	1.30		
Jan. 29	111	115	No. 3 yellow corn, 3 cars	43		
Jan. 30	111	115	No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars, to arrive	43		
Jan. 31	110	116	No. 4 corn, 2 cars	42		
Feb. 1	116	117	No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car, to go out	44		
Feb. 3	118	119	No. 3 corn, 1 car	43		

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Feb. 1)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	\$0.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 33 cars	88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 14 cars	88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6,000 bu., to arrive	88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4,000 bu., to arrive	71
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample	86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,200 bu., settlement	88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, dockage	89
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4,000 bu., to arrive	88
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	84
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	86
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	86
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	85
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	84
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, sample, bin burnt	80
No. 3 wheat, 6 cars	83
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	80
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, humpback	80
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	84
Rejected wheat, 1 car	80
Rejected wheat, 1 car	82
No. grade wheat, 3 cars	80
No. grade wheat, 1 car	76
No. grade wheat, 1 car, wet	80
No. grade wheat, 1 car	80
	80

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from January 28 to February 3 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS				BARLEY			FLAX						
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Jan. 28	82	79	76	71	68	62	52	31	28	30	28	26	46	48	39	38	109	107	...	...
29	82	79	75	72	67	62	52	31	29	30	29	26	46	48	39	38	110	108	...	...
30	82	79	76	72	67	62	52	32	29	30	29	26	46	48	39	38	110	108	...	...
31	83	80	77	73	67	62	52	32	29	30	29	26	47	44	40	39	110	108	...	...
Feb. 1	83	80	77	72	67	62	52	32	29	31	29	26	47	44	40	39	111	109	...	...
3	83	80	77	72	67	62	52	32	29	31	29	26	47	44	40	39	113	111	...	...

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3

Winnipeg Grain	MON. WEEK AGO	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)	29c	29c	32c
No. 1 Nor.	83	82	98	Extra choice steers...	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	Fancy dairy...	29c	29c	32c
No. 2 Nor.	80	79	95	Choice butcher steers and heifers...	5.50-6.50	5.50-6.50	5.00-5.50	No. 1 dairy...	25c	25c	27c-28c
No. 3 Nor.	77	76	94	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers...	5.00-5.60	5.00-5.60	5.00-5.60	Good round lots...	22c	22c	24c-25c
No. 4	75	71	83	Best fat cows...	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50	Eggs (per doz.)	27c	27c	37c
No. 5	67	66	73	Medium cows...	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.00-4.25	Strictly new laid...	21c	21c	32c
No. 6	62	62	65	Common cows...	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.25	Held stock or packed...	1.35	1.35	40c
Feed	52	52	58	Best bulls...	4.50-5.00	4.25-5.00	3.50-4.25	Potatoes...	35c	35c	35c
Cash Oats				Com'n and medium bulls...	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.50	2.50-3.75	Milk and Cream	37c	37c	40c
No. 2 C.W.	32	31	41	Choice veal calves...	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	5.75-6.25	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	32c	32c	35c
Cash Barley				Heavy calves...	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	4.00-5.00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	32c	32c	35c
No. 3	47	46	67	Best milkers and spring ers (each)...	\$60-\$75	\$55-\$65	\$45-\$60	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	82.10	82.10	82.00
Cash Flax				Com'm milkers and spring ers (each)...	\$45-\$50	\$40-\$50	\$25-\$35	Dressed Poultry	15c	15c	16c
No. 1 N.W.	118	108	191	Hogs				Chickens...	14c	14c	12c
Wheat Futures				Choice hogs...	8.00	8.00	8.75	Fowl...	16c	16c	16c
May	87	86	102	Heavy sows...	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	6.25	Ducks...	18c	18c	18c
July	86	88	103	Stags...	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	5.25	Geese...	18c	18c	18c
Oat Futures				Sheep and Lambs				Turkey...	20c	20c	18c-20c
May	36	35	44					Hay (per ton)	\$11-\$12	\$11	\$8
July	36	36	46					No. 1 Red Top...	8	8	8
Flax Futures				Choice lambs...	\$6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	5.50				

Alberta Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 22

tail, but be framed in a broad and liberal manner, which will permit a majority of the shareholders of a co-operative company entire control of the division of profits.

Deception of Newspapers

A long resolution dealing with the present day tendency to influence the public by means of a subsidized press, etc., was submitted to the convention, and, after considerable discussion, it was carried by a small vote.

Prohibition

The following resolution was submitted and adopted by a large vote:

Whereas the present crisis in the struggle for the prohibition of the liquor traffic in the Province of Alberta is of intense interest and vital importance to the people of the rural districts,

Be it resolved, first, that the convention place itself on record in supporting unreservedly the principle of total prohibition of the liquor traffic, and, second, that the convention recommend local unions to support such local option campaigns wherever instituted, until such time as a full measure of provincial prohibition can be initiated by the electors of the Province of Alberta.

Assistance to Settlers

The following resolution received the endorsement of the convention:

Whereas, the farmers of the Milk River district endanger their lives when they go down the banks to ford the river in order to reach the town, and

Whereas, several have been drowned in trying to ford the river, be it resolved that this convention instruct the executive to use its influence with the government in getting these banks cut down and also in getting a bridge built over the river.

A resolution was adopted unanimously confirming the Ottawa platform as prepared on December 16, 1910.

Agricultural Text Books

The following resolution received the endorsement of the convention:

Resolved, that the United Farmers of Alberta, in convention assembled, express their urgent wish that the minister of education, in collaboration with the minister of agriculture, will at once endeavor to arrange with the publishers of school textbooks designed for use in the secondary and high schools of this province, for the publication of a brief and practical course of study, in said text books, embracing the fundamental principles of modern agriculture and domestic science.

Ranch Lands

The following resolution was submitted and adopted:

Resolved by the United Farmers of Alberta, in convention assembled, that, in view of possible changes in ranching regulations by the Department of the Interior,

That all rough lands, now unused, owned by the Dominion Government, unsuitable for agricultural purposes, situated north of Township 28 in Alberta and Saskatchewan, be added to the present leasing area. The same for one

year to be first offered for leasing to local farmers and stockmen in localities where they live. By so doing, this will assist the farmer to raise stock as well as grain;

Also, be it resolved that all leases, no matter where situated, be fenced (woven wire where sheep run) as this will overcome all difficulty as to horses, cattle or sheep.

Local Union Accounts

The following report from the resolution committee was adopted:

Resolved that the Board of Directors of every Union shall be instructed by this convention to do their full duty, to audit the accounts of their secretary-treasurer quarterly and authorize the remittance to be made to the Central according to the constitution.

Claims of Mixed Farmers

The following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the U. F. A., in session, would request that the Government take into consideration the claims of the real backbone of the stock industry, the mixed farmers, when making rules in regard to the grazing lands.

Labor

A resolution was introduced setting forth the views that the Association should unite with the wage-workers in one general body, to be known as the Alberta Federation of Labor.

An amendment calling for the tabling of the resolution was reported lost by the president, and another amendment was then introduced setting forth the fact that the Association endorsed the principles of the Federation and advising the locals to become affiliated in that body upon their own initiative.

Upon a point of order, the whole question was declared unconstitutional, and upon the action of the Board of Directors being explained a resolution was adopted endorsing that action.

Auditors Elected

The following were elected auditors for the ensuing year: C. H. Wingate, Staveley, and C. Martin, Islay.

Confidence In Directors

A resolution was unanimously adopted, expressing the confidence of the delegates in the retiring Board of Directors, and in the newly elected Board, and pledging the members to assist in every way possible in carrying out the work during the ensuing year.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the visitors, the press, and the resolution committee, for their assistance during the convention, and at 5:30 o'clock on Thursday the largest and best convention in the history of the U. F. A. adjourned by singing the National Anthem.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 23

vassals, lies vanquished at their feet. We Westerners, split into parties and factions are today the easy prey of Special Privilege in its terrorizing forms. Tomorrow, by God's grace, we too shall sink our little animosities—remember only that we have one common cause named justice, and so bring the tyrannical Empire of Special Privilege humble and contrite to our feet.

HERBERT F. TUCKER.
Kuroki, Sask.

CHEAP FOOD

Editor, Guide:—This is a day when the people, the great common people, are thinking of and planning to circumvent the high cost of living. Permit me to make a suggestion that will insure to their health and save them many a hard earned dollar. We are not theorizing, neither are we giving a "hearsay," but it is our own daily practice, and personally, I can assure you that it is appetizing and most healthful. It has become an almost universal habit to have some kind of breakfast food at the morning meal, and the food I suggest is not only the very best and most nutritious breakfast food, but it is also a dinner and supper food. Take wheat, prepare

it for the kettle, filling it not more than half full, fill it up with water and keep it boiling gently, or hard if you desire, and if put over the fire by eight or nine o'clock it will have begun to crack open by the evening meal and will be relishable for supper, but it will be softer the next morning if left on a stove that keeps fire over night. It will, after being cooked, keep for several days if kept in a cool place. It will help teach us to be more deliberate in taking our meals—a good thing—for we can't help it and ought to chew the food well as it aids digestion. Many people eat bran to avoid constipated bowels; boiled wheat acts in the same way and is much more relishable. Cook it with a little salt, and eat it with milk, milk and sugar or sugar and cream, or with sugar alone.

For many years we have browned wheat, but not so dark as you would coffee, and have used it as a substitute for coffee. We do not pretend to say that it is as delicious a drink as well made coffee, but we use it with great satisfaction, and have learned to like it as a warm drink; better, by a good deal, than the much advertised Postum. We cannot use coffee because of its effect on the kidneys, but we can use wheat to our great relief and delight. The cost is trifling and results healthful.

J. R. LOWE.

A LETTER TO THE PREMIER

Editor, Guide:—The following is a copy of a letter I have addressed to Premier Borden:

The Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

As one interested in my own welfare, and being a farmer, as one interested in the welfare of all farmers, and being a native Canadian, as one interested in the welfare of all fair minded Canadians, I venture to address you.

A vast number of the farmers in the Prairie Provinces are in a deplorable condition financially. We are paying twenty-five per cent. more for our supplies and equipment than we should; the rate of interest is from two to four per cent. higher than it should be; our freight rates discriminate against us, and we are supposed to compete in another market for the sale of our produce. In other words, we must bear expenses enormously in excess of those borne by farmers in other countries and receive the same price for our produce, after paying excessive freight rates both ways over a long transcontinental haul. I say we pay both ways because the supplies necessary for production are brought to us by the same expensive route.

Neither you nor any other man acquainted with the facts will attempt to deny the above statements.

You know that immense fortunes have been acquired within the last thirty years. You know how they have been acquired and at whose expense. You know what measures will bring relief and equalize opportunities. The question I ask is: Will you do it?

We are advised to raise stock and sell less grain, thus conserving our resources. Circumstances compel us to follow our present course. Conservative, cautious, thrifty, Ontario farmers arriving here alter their methods in accordance with the requirements of the situation. It takes years of patient, economical husbandry to stock, fence and equip with buildings. Your proposed banking changes cannot aid. The animals must be raised right here at the same time that the demand for fat stock is being supplied.

And when the farmers of this great country are thus equipped, the present high prices cannot last because we must then become exporters and a foreign open market will control the price. We could then pile the streets of our young Canadian cities so full of dressed carcasses that the inhabitants could not see out of the windows.

A man in your position should know that no country can prosper during any considerable length of time, while the great mass of its producers are being crushed and driven downward by discriminating legislation. The test is on you and your government and we are watching you. We shall soon decide whether you are a noble statesman of the Abram Lincoln type or a trimming politician, whose name we shall wish to forget, I am

Yours truly,
Colgate, Sask., T. T. MORDEN.
January 24, 1913.

TEST YOUR SEED GRAIN FOR GERMINATION

All that is needed to conduct a test is a little common sense, together with two pieces of flannel, a couple of feet long, and about 8 inches wide, a pie plate 8 inches in diameter and a common saucer about 6 inches in diameter. Place the saucer up side down in the bottom of the plate, pour water into the plate until the saucer is one third covered; throughout the test add water occasionally to keep to this level. Next fold one piece of flannel, so that it will nicely cover the saucer and so that the edges of the folds lie into the water around the saucer. On the cloth where it comes over the saucer spread the grain to be tested. In grain testing one of the main things is to keep the grain moist all the time, but the grain must not be covered with water. The edges of the cloth upon which the grain rests, by being in water, will keep the sample constantly moist. Over the grain place the other piece of flannel, loosely folded. This aids in maintaining evenness of temperature and prevent the upper surfaces of the kernels becoming dry. Now set the dish with the grain in some place in the room where the temperature will be most nearly uniform. It may be placed upon the clock shelf. In selecting the sample for testing, count out 100 grains. Do not pick out all the big kernels, but take them as they come, thereby getting a test of the sample as it will be sown. In a high class sample of wheat 85 per cent. of the grain should produce vigorous sprouts in two or three days and 90 per cent. should germinate inside of 5 days.

Dominion Grange Convention

Continued from Page 28

This is one of the best ways in which we can render assistance to Britain, and at the same time reduce the cost of clothing, ironware and other manufactured articles to the Canadian people. We must confess to a feeling of amazement when we see those who are loudest in their protestations of patriotic devotion to the Empire, unwilling to extend to the British people the same market advantages that they give us. The conclusion is so obvious and so damaging that we refrain from expressing it in words.

Cement Mergers and Combines

Three clauses in the report of the Legislative Committee, dealing with the tariff, were also unanimously adopted. One deplored the re-imposition of the cement duty, declaring that the Parliament of Canada thrusts upon the consumer the burden of taxation. It raises the greater part of its revenue by means of customs and excise duties. It makes of every merchant a tax-collector, adding its exactions to the cost of the necessities of life, and thus places a burden on industry. It taxes the individual, not according to his means, but according to his needs.

The government was urged to investigate alleged combines and to make stock watering a criminal offence. Bounties and special government assistance were condemned.

Direct Legislation

These resolutions were also unanimously approved:

The blocking of tax reform in provincial politics and the prospect of being unable to vote at all intelligently upon the naval question, taken along with the growing conviction that manner of settling the question of reciprocity was in the highest degree unfortunate lend special emphasis to the Grange's endorsement of Direct Legislation through the Initiative and Referendum. We have the Initiative now in the Ontario Liquor License Act, and it is working to general satisfaction. A further extension of the principle would take a great many important questions "out of party politics," and enable them to be settled largely, if not wholly, upon their own merits.

We reaffirm our belief that our present constitutional system does not provide adequate machinery for either the rational discussion or the fair settlement of public questions, and that the extension of the practice of Direct Legislation would do much to remove the disabilities under which we labor at present.

We urge that before the Bank Act is revised, a commission of enquiry be appointed to hear evidence from the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests, also that enquiries be made as to the system in other countries, and that the facts elicited be published for the information of the Canadian people.

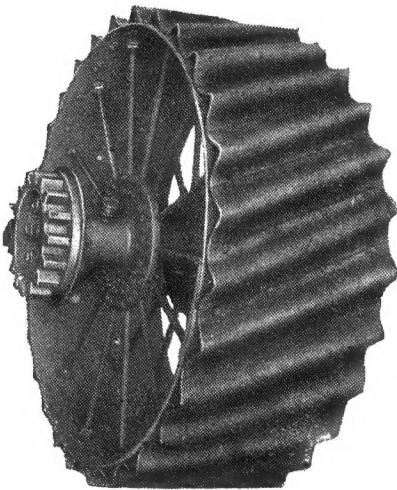
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Tire Rolled Flat, 192" Long.

The illustration represents the tire and lugs of a Hart-Parr "60" drive wheel, rolled flat, like a ribbon, with the lugs placed end to end. In this form the tire is 192 inches and the lugs 252 inches long. The difference in favor of the lugs is 60 inches, showing that they have 31 per cent. greater surface contact.

Lugs Rolled Flat, 252" Long.

BIG POWER FOR SPRING WORK

The size and quality of your 1913 harvest will depend largely on the start you give your crops this spring.

The earlier the start, the better the crops.

So this season, if you have a lot of spring plowing and seeding to do, don't depend on horses. Don't start with the odds against you and realize too late that your power supply is sadly over-taxed and inadequate. You need big, dependable power all year 'round, but you need it most in spring. You get it, too, if you own a

HART-PARR OIL TRACTOR

It furnishes you the combined power of 5 men and 15 to 30 horses. It will plow 25 to 30 acres a day, full plow depth. Work day and night and plow 50 to 60 acres daily. If it's sod to break or stubble to plow, with a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor you can jump right into your spring work as soon as the ground is fit to plow and stay with it until every furrow is turned and the last seed safely in its bed. The tractor does each operation in quick succession, without delay. Perfect plowing and a seed bed, ideal for seed germination and growth, result. You finish weeks ahead of your neighbor who plows with horses. And this early start may mean the difference between profit and loss when your crops finally reach the elevator.

First On The Job In Spring

Unlike tractors with smooth tired drive wheels, fitted with wedge-shaped lugs, a Hart-Parr Tractor doesn't cut into the ground and dot it with a net-work of small holes, with hard packed soil between. The drive wheels are equipped with wonderful wave formed lugs which afford 31% greater surface contact than any other form of lug. (See illustration No. 2).

These lugs clean perfectly in soft ground and afford a bulldog grip without injuriously packing the soil. They do not chop up the ground, but roll over it. Harrows, drills, discs, etc., cut the lug marks at right angles and thoroughly stir up the soil, leaving it in fine condition. These lugs really enable a Hart-Parr Tractor to work on ground so soft that it would force other tractors to stand idle for many days; in fact, you can put this "Modern Farm Horse" to work as soon as spring opens up. This is only one of the many features that make Hart-Parr Oil Tractors the best tractor value on the market.

Farmers! Investigate This Best Of All Tractors And Best Of All Service

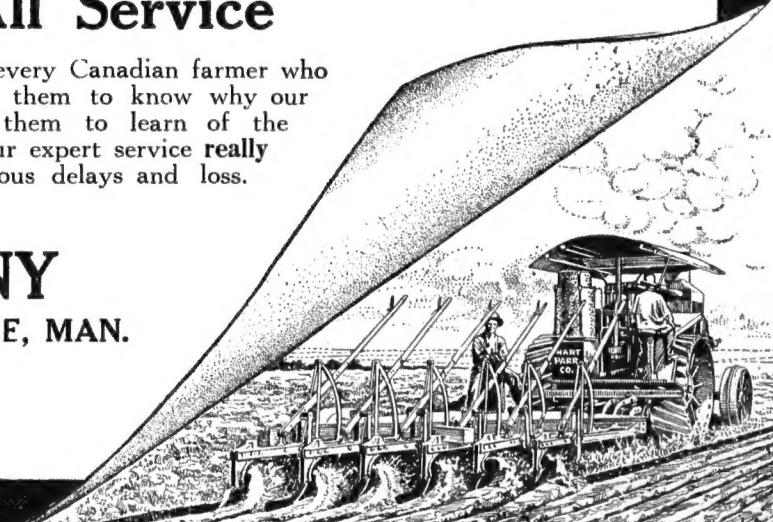
We want to send our brand new catalog and other literature to every Canadian farmer who ought to do tractor farming, but is still using horses. We want them to know why our tractors operate successfully on Cheapest Kerosene. We want them to learn of the advantages of our oil cooled engine. We want to show how our expert service really serves; how our quick delivery of repairs protects against serious delays and loss.

Write today, for your share of this literature.

HART-PARR COMPANY

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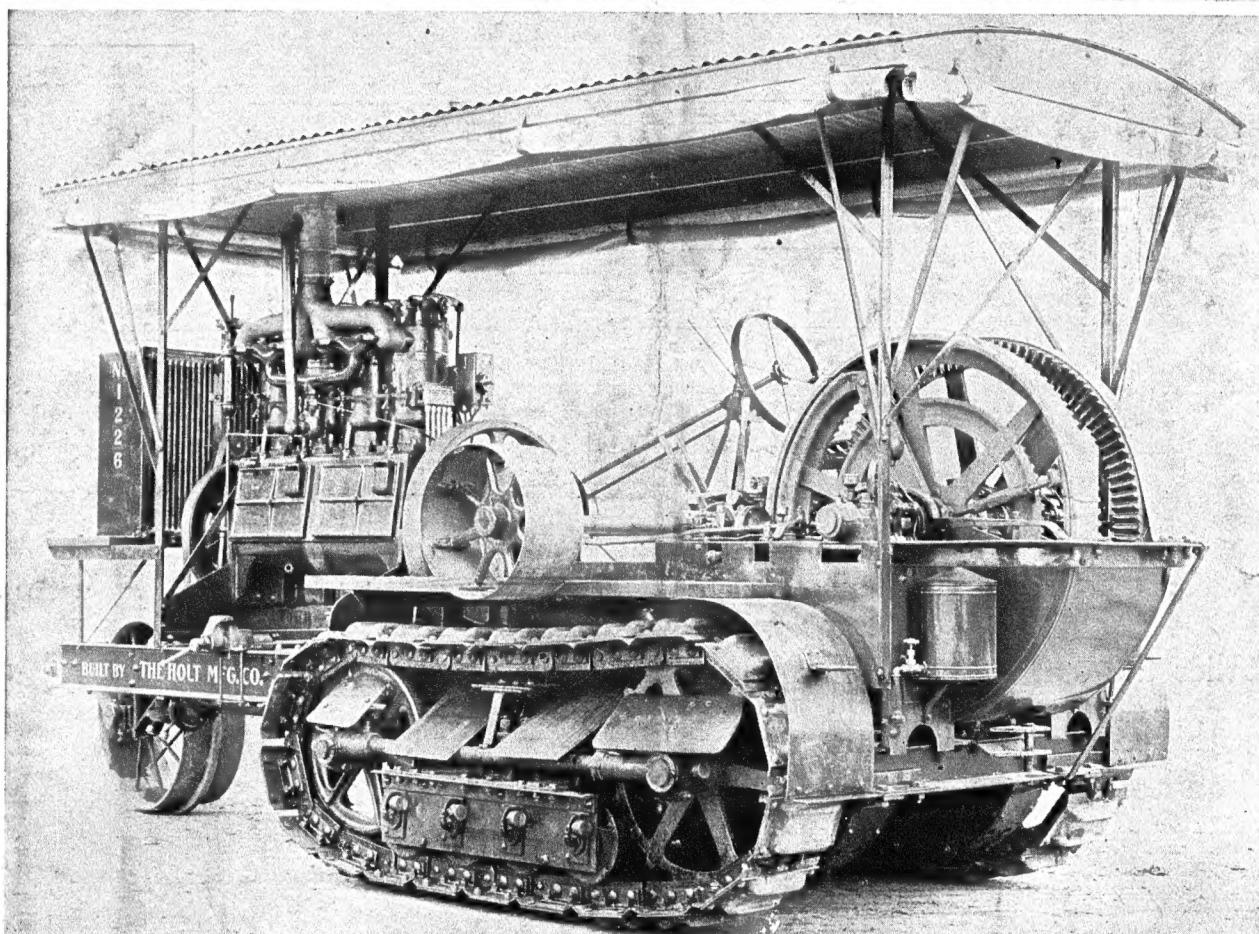
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The Caterpillar is a tractor that was first brought out by the demand for something that would work on the soft, reclaimed land of California. First was tried a steamer with two six-foot extensions on the drive wheels, really making each wheel eighteen feet wide. This rig would stay on top of the ground but was not practical, so the "Caterpillar" idea was then worked out. You can easily see that this was just what was wanted, for it combined the maximum of tractive surface—about 2000 square inches—with the minimum weight—less than 19,000 lbs.—at the same time having 60 horse power to run it. You will readily see why these same features have made the Caterpillar such a practical tractor for Canada and why the many owners of them are so enthusiastic. They can be used early in the spring before a wheel tractor can be moved out of the yard. They will do your seeding without packing the ground to the injury of the growing crop, and they will pull their load through soft places where wheel tractors would hardly propel themselves. Do these features appeal to you? If so, mail the coupon and we will send you catalogue and further information.

WASHINGTON ALBERTA LAND COMPANY LIMITED

CANADIAN HOLT COMPANY,
Calgary, Alta.

Crossfield, Alta., Dec. 14, 1912.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find cheque for \$1.65 to cover bill for gaskets, etc.

Our outfit was pulled into the shed yesterday after a most satisfactory threshing run for ourselves and neighbors. The engine has more than filled any expectations had, as to its suitability to running a 36-60 Avery machine. Have threshed two crops since last February with it, and a connecting rod belt is the only breakage have had, or cause of delay during over ten weeks threshing. Possibly though, should say the boys were hindered two hours when moving over very rough ground on a very cold day, they let the water freeze in the radiator through going so slow, but there was no damage done, and that was no fault of the engine. We never have had any delay in starting promptly. A year ago figured on getting a steam engine for threshing purposes, but would not now trade for any steam engine made for threshing alone, after experience last spring and this fall with the Caterpillar. Do not think there has been any engine around Crossfield that has given so little trouble and delay as the one we have. This was remarked to us by a Crossfield man a few days ago, and a m satisfied investigation would prove the truth of what he said. Respectfully yours

(SGD.) GEO. F. STOOKE.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA LAND COMPANY LIMITED

Medicine Hat, Alta., June 3, 1912.

THE CANADIAN HOLT COMPANY LIMITED,

Calgary, Alta.

Gentlemen:

I have your letter of the 30th ultimo. I have been away for some little time and have not yet had time to see what the engines are doing here, but will be going out tomorrow and will write you later regarding them. I will also get some photographs taken soon and send to you.

The engine at Brandon is giving perfect satisfaction. Up to the present time we haven't had a minute's delay with it. We are working here from four o'clock in the morning until dark at night, although the land is so wet that we occasionally get the plow bogged down and on several occasions have unhooked and run the machine around behind the plow and pulled her out. I am sure you have got the tractor for this country where the land is wet. On Friday the engine at Brandon broke 35 acres.

When we work these machines a little longer, and if they prove as satisfactory as they are at the present time, I will be glad to write you a letter which you can use in any way that you see fit. Yours very truly

(SGD.) JAS. D. McGREGOR

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